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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 246 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession or passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Oct.	MANTUA ‡	..	10,902
27th ,,	MOREA	..	10,911
3rd Nov	DELTA	.. NALDERA *	15,993
10th ,,	MOOLTAN	..	20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx	.	7,622
24th ,,	DELTA	..	8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	.. MALWA ‡	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA	..	20,750
15th ,,	CHINA	..	7,902
22nd ,,	KASHMIR	..	8,935
29th ,,	DONGOLA	.. MONGOLIA *	16,368
6th Jan.	MANTUA§	..	10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HINDx	..	11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY	..	7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA	.. NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA	..	7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx	.	11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §	..	10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	.. MOLDAVIA *	15,277
1st March.	MANTUA	..	10,902
8th ,,	MOREA	x	10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	.	7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
5th April	NALDERA	x	15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	.. Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA	..	10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	.. MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	.	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
19th Oct.	MANTOLA ..	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA ..	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA ..	8,988
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	DILGOMA * ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April	MANELA ..	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

2nd	Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
13th	,,	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
30th	,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
19th	Dec.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
29th	,,	MOREA ..	10,911
15th	Jan.	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
25th	,,	NALDERA ..	15,993
21st	Feb.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
22nd	,,	CHINA ..	7,952
18th	March	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
24th	April	SICILIA* ..	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
31st Oct	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa
19th ,,	VARELA ..	Busrah via Karachi, 4 p.m.
20th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports. 9-30 a. m.
22nd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar. 10 a. m.
25th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may h arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
[illegible]

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	18th Oct.	29th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
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Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,429,181 £3,531,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE, HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—63, ESPLANADE ROAD.
E. E. E. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
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OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. MOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 370.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionary.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv.) (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot., bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE Health Literature To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad.)

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"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE List.
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B.

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucomo Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

INSURANCE.

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO—
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.
LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India).
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.
Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort,—BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600. Tel. Address: "Amarosa."
Enquiries for Agencies invited.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a specialty.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE,
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
Grant Road, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best ..	Re. 1/- and -/5/-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague price	Re. 1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	Re. 1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative ..	Rs. 1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills Tonic, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. G GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A. Khotwadi Main Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING SALESMEN for India. Those who have previous Experience should see Mr. N. M. BHATHENA, between 10 a.m. and 12 a.m. at Godrej Oil and Soap Co., Near Parsi Statue, Byculla.
A R8762

WANTED—A CHAUFFEUR of long experience of driving and must know petty repairs, etc., Apply Box No. 9761, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A R8763

WANTED—Influential gentlemen in the Deccan to canvass business for a First Class Indian Life Insurance Co., Liberal Commission. Apply to VARDE BROS. & CO., Byculla, Bombay.
R8768.

WANTED—Gujrati Hindoo GRADUATE to coach a grown up man in English one hour daily 3 to 4 afternoon. Apply stating lowest terms. Box No. 9759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8753

WANTED— The B.E.S. & T. Co. require an ENGINEER to take charge of a shift in their Power Station. Applications are invited from Engineers who have received a thorough training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and have had experience in the operation of Water Tube Boilers, Turbo Generators and H.T. Switchgear. Applicants should state their age and salary required, whether married, give brief details of their experience and enclose copies of recent testimonials. Applications for the appointment should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER, Post Box No. 192, Bombay, and endorsed "Charge Engineer."
A 17837

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS immediately, by an undergraduate, in English Mathematics, History, Sanskrit, Marathi upto matric. Apply Box No. 9762, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8766.

A Young Muslim Graduate, fresh from England—brilliant speaker, fluent writer, offers his services for National Cause on living wage. Any demand? Please write to Box No. 9758, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8751

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8755

TO LET IMMEDIATELY for Office, first floor, Cassinath House, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort. Apply MEHERJEE B. CASSINATH, 5, Oak Lane, Fort.
C R8716

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FIAT—Model 70—12-15 H.P.—Lately overhauled. In sound running condition. Going cheap. Apply T. R. PRATT. (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
J.A. 17857

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16680

OPTICO—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Wilson Goggles, Bishop Chains and Ribbons.
N R8345

"The Price is on the label
Net weight marked on the can
Your butler cannot table
And it's best for the frying pan"

COCOGEM-11½ as. per lb. in 6 lb. Tins. TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD. Tatapuram, Cochin.
T 17644

KASHMIR SUPPLIES,—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yards by 24 inches). Rs. 9 per coat length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8655

309 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE.—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by post. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Mr. G. M. Mehta, F.S.D.S., Principal, THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA. (Punjab).
T R8857

HOTELS.

HOTEL WINDSOR
MONTE-CARLO.

The most Popular and High Class Hotel, of Monte-Carlo

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles

CALCUTTA HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
Switzerland,
The Belvedere

HIGH CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 15 to 20

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Rail way. Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Now opened for the season 1923, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—Lucknow.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A VALUABLE MONKEY from the National Medical College. A Red faced Makad (Monkey), about 1 ft. high when sitting. The right side of his head shaven having a scar of an operation done in Physiology Experimental Class. Please return to the National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Near Victoria Gardens. Finder will be rewarded. SUPERINTENDENT, National Medical College.
PB R17886

FINANCIAL.

WANTED Rs. 1,000 immediately, on Personal Security, Payable by monthly instalments, with good interest whatever you require. Apply Box No. 9756, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8733

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS—Leg. and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column each per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of the Laxmi Building, 42 Ballard Road, Fort. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER of Sheth Mulraj Khatau, 1st Floor, of the Building.
17843

WANTED.

WANTED—By the Bombay Presidency Women's Council an ORGANISING GENERAL SECRETARY, Training experience essential. Part time only. Salary Rs. 200/-. Candidate (Lady only) should apply in writing to:— The CHAIRMAN, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Town Hall, Bombay.
17793

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

FOR SALE—(a) 4 Babcock and Wilcox boilers, (b) one green's Economiser and (c) four sets of Worthington-Simpson Pumps, each designed for pumping 15 million gallons per day against a head of 20 ft. Separate tenders for (a), (b) and (c) will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of October, 1923.

They should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C17885

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive tenders from persons desiring to enter into Agreements to lease Plot No. 9 of the Princess Street Estate having an area of about 869 sq. yards.

2. This valuable Plot of land is centrally situated near Marine Lines Station and the junction of Queen's Road and Princess Street, and is now the only Plot remaining to be let on this Estate.

3. Buildings containing shops, offices, show rooms, motor garages, residences and such workshops, as will not be likely to cause a nuisance, will be allowed.

4. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

5. Site plans, tender forms and further particulars may be obtained of the Undersigned at the Board's offices, Esplanade Road. Tenders in sealed envelopes should be submitted before 1 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, 29th October, 1923.

J. T. BURGE, F.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.
C15599

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. TAMBA MARU are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th October from Japan via. Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S STEAMER "BURMA MARU" having arrived at Bombay on 18th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo also with Andes Maru cargo from Japan, Consignees of her cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their cargo immediately. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within 7 days after the cargo has been discharged nor on goods removed from the Landing Shed. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. Unless consignees of cargo in bags prefer their claims for damages or shortages within 3 days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Bag cargo must be taken delivery of within 15 days, otherwise the steamer will not be responsible for number of bags. The Bills of claim for shortage, short-delivery, and/or damage etc. must be presented to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. OHARA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HIRDA SALE HIRDA SALE!

MYROBALANS of the Kolhapur State 22nd Oct. 1923, at Kolhapur old palace building at 2 p.m before His Highness Shriman Maharaja Saheb Chhatrapati of Kolhapur.

Particulars published in the last issue dated 18th October 1923.

L. V. RASALKAR,
Forest Officer, Kolhapur State.
6th October, 1923.
Kolhapur.
C17876.

NOTICE.

WE beg to advise that Mr. MULJI KESHAVJI AHYA has ceased to be a partner in our firm on and from the 12st inst.

DEVKARAN NANJEE,
Bullion Merchants & Brokers.
17, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 19th October, 1923.
R8770.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Bara Wafat) under the Negotiable Instruments Act. 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th October, 1923.
C17857.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shilotri Bank, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November 1923, at 4 p.m., at 42, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for the following purposes:—

(1) To pass the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the period ending the 30th September 1923.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Dr. J. S. Nerurker as a Director in place of late Mr. S. V. Dandekar.
(3) To declare a dividend.
(4) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. V. M. Khutalkar who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election; and
(5) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 27th day of October to the 10th of November 1923 both days inclusive.

PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Chairman
Bombay, 11th October, 1923.
C17882

TENDERS.

SALE SALE SALE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—
One—WELLMAN-SEAVER CHARGING MACHINE with 4 motors and Starters complete, for D. C. current 220 volts, together with 24 charging boxes and two spare armatures.

Tenders which should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, METAL and STEEL FACTORY, Ichapore, (Calcutta), at which factory the Plant can be inspected on application.
17797

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of one motor-driven Air Compressor will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 17th day of December, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
TA 17883

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Calicut Scantlings and Boards will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 29th day of October, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
De'Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay, No. 11.
C17884

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned:—
By order of the Bank concerned:—
14 Cases Egyptian Cotton Healds, 1 Case best quality Cornelwood Hand Loom Shuttles, 1 Case 50 rolls Grooved Emery Fillet, 2 Cases Bow and Spiral Springs, Weft, Forks, Weavers Combs etc., 3 Cases Tinned Plain Card Cans 2 Cases Jacksons Patent Fastners.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid and the goods shall be removed within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th Oct. 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

Household and Office Furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Safes, Mulls, Jacconets, Polishing Paper, Insolvents Motor, Cobra Boot Polish, etc., etc.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 22nd Oct. 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs cabinets dining table writing tables, Office tables, racks, teapoys sideboards, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—
(1) Mahomedbhoy Esabahoy Dawoodi Vohra traded as Moseinbhoy Mahomedally Fidaally (Insolvent):—
5 Cases Cobra Boot Polish.
(2) B. A. Kayum (Insolvent):—
One old Motor Car.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—
3 Cases Polishing Paper, 55 Rolls in each case.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—
One big lot of Mulls, Jacconets etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 19th October 1923.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No .13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1923, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's offices:—
A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.
A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 19th October, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of Oct., 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Colaba Cuffe Parade Imperial Mansion on the sea side, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, square, round and side teapoys, rich carpets, China and Japanese vases, fancy table ornaments, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, mirror back cabinets, card tables, silver show cases, writing tables, glass door book cases, single and double bousteads dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables, hat stands, Singer sewing machines, perambulators, ice box, screen, hat stand, 1 sweet-tone cottage piano, verandah, benches cane furniture, single and double meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
The property of H. R. Corfield, Esqr., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the ordance officer Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at this Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street. Fort, unserviceable ordnance stores, such as 599 tool heads 599 tool helves, of carries 601 and 571 Impliments, intrenching, tool heads and helves, lot of covers bottles, water bottles etc., etc. The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.
By order of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Surplus Office furniture such as writing tables, teawood and blackwood cupboards etc. 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 18th October, 1923.

BOMBAY GOVT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, OCT. 18.)

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 15th October 1923.

Mr. Frank Oliveira to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahmatullah Khairaz to act as Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. H. P Dastur to act as Third Presidency Magistrate

Mr. Dorab N D. Khandalavala to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta to act as Fifth Presidency Magistrate;

Mr. P. L Thacker to continue to act as Additional Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Vaman Vishwanath Bapat, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Baramati, to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Dharwar, vice Mr. C. S. Campbell, C.B.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S, on return from leave to be Assistant Collector Belgaum, vice Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S on deputation

Mr. Appaji Krishna Desnpande to act as District Deputy Collector, Poona, vice Mr. G. N. Atre.

Mr. Ganesh Narhar Atre, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr G. Y. Mirikar, proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. N. Millard, on return from leave to be District Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Rao Bahadur D R. Dikshit.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Ravji Dikshit, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Poona, vice Mr. A. K. Deshpande, reverting.

Mr. A. H. Dracup, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, vice Mr. C. DeSouzz, reverting.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, O.B.E., I.C.S, Assistant Collector, Kanara, is granted, leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four months

Mr. J. B. Brooks, Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for four months.

Mr. A. C. Hiley, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara, vice Mr. R. A. Hemmadi.

Mr. R. A. Hemmadi, on relief by Mr. Hiley, to be on special duty in connection with the departmental exploitation of High Forests in Kanara.

Mr. D. M. Ranadive, Assistant Development Officer, Kurla Area, is granted leave on average pay for six weeks.

Mr. D. S. Modak, Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Salsette Development Officer, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant Development Officer, Kurla Area, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. M. Ranadive.

Mr. H. A. Elgee M.I.C.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Marine Lines Section, in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, is granted leave on full pay for thirty-one days

Mr. S. M. Abdiula, Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Deputy Chief Engineer, Marine Lines Section, during Mr. Elgee's absence on leave.

Mr. C. G. Croudace, Assistant Engineer in the Quarry Section of the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, to act as Deputy Chief Engineer, Quarry Section, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. M. O'Rorke.

Mr. S. G. Naravane, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. II, in No. Project Division of the Development Directorate, is granted leave for a period of one month and seventeen days.

Under the provision of sections 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (IV of 1872), license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend K. D. Garrison of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission.

The Reverend R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., M.C., Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, on return from leave is appointed to be Second Chaplain St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Mr. A. J. Bangi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Belgaum, to be Headmaster, Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli vice Shaikh Faizuddin Shaikh Hussain reverting to the Subordinate Educational Service.

Major S. S. Vazifdar I.M.S., on relief, to act as Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

On being relieved by Major A. F Hamilton, M.B. (Lond), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)(I.M.S., Lieutenant-Colonel R. F Steel, FR.CS (Ed), M.B., Ch.B. (Dub., I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, with attached duties.

On being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel C C Murison, L.R.C.P. (Edin.)(F.R.C.S (Edin), D.P.H. (Edin and Glas), D.T.M. (Liv.), I.M.S., Major R H Candy, M.R.C.S. (Engd), M.R.C.P, (Lond), I.M.S to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana.

Mr. Yeshwant Keshav Phadke, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, vice Mr. S. R. Perfect, Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

On return from leave, Mr. E. P. Watson, A.M.Inst.C.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Government House District, vice Mr. P. L. Bowers, C.I.E., M.C., A.M.Inst. C.E, Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave,

Pending the arrival of Mr Watson, Mr. A E. Sharp B.Sc., (Eng.), Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Government House District.

INTERMEDIATE M.B., B.S. RESULTS.

The following is the list of successful candidates at the last Inter M.B., B.S. Examination of the Bombay University:—

CLASS II.

S H Adenwala, M K Agrawal, D G Aherkar, F P Andrews, D T Anklesaria, S S Araunha, A Aziz, R S Baindur, T K Bhat, A Anklesaria, J K Antony, S M Apte, W G Arandha, A Aziz, R S Baindur, T K Bhat, A B Bhatavadekar, S P Bhatia, P P Bhavnagri, P K Bhopatkar, C J Braganza, L J Cardozo, A J Costa Pereira, B S Dabholkar, C C Daru, K G Das, R M Dave, D D Desai, S D Desai, S J Desai, M B Dixit, R M Doctor, L R Dongrey, M J A D'Souza, N R Gheesta, V S Ghushe, H G Godbole, P J Gordhandas, K B Gore, B B Hingorani, G L Joshi, V G Joshi, W K Joshi, R C Kagalwala, L S Kale, Y G Khandekar, V N Khare, S M Kharegat, P N Kirtane, S Y Kirtane, K M Kolikaka, H P Kulkarni, N S Kumta, P R Master, H C Matai, S S Mhalas, N M Mogal, R D Munshi, S V Oka, R J Padhye, R S Patel, V B Patel, S H Pathan, R V Prabhu, C B Rai, S M Rao, S D Sahasrabudhe, A H Saldanha, R S Samsi, V M Satawalekar, R S Shah, R K Shah, R C Swaminarayan, M C Wadia, G S Wagle.

PASS.

Lena A. Andrew, O P Bansil, V P Divan, S P Doctor, P D Kadwa, R D Kelkar, R R Kulgod, S V Kunte, R M Labadaya, H G Lakdawala, R Lobo-Mendonca, M J Mankar, D G Nadkarni, *Sehra Nouroji Naegamwala*, B D Printer, W N Satpute, K A Shah.

2. The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Final M.B., B. S., Examination under Regn. 27A in Medicine:—P. V. Gupte, S. R. Padbidri, V. V. Save.

The draft bill proposed by the Council Entry section of the General Council of the Burmese Association to amend the Rangoon University Act 1920 if passed will introduce a far-reaching change giving power to the University to affiliate Colleges. The control of the University affairs will be vested in the University Council. The number of persons on the University Council will be increased from fifty to seventy.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).
A Superb Universal Comedy-Drama To-Night—This Week.

SINGLE-HANDED

5 Reels—featuring the popular Hero

HOOT GIBSON

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "Sunny Gym" featuring

BROWNIE THE DOG.

And also the International News Showing Dempsey, the Champion Boxer in training, a million dollar oil tank blaze, etc.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE.

GRANT ROAD **NOVELTY CINEMA** TRAM TERMINUS

TELEPHONE No. 40106.
COMMENCING SATURDAY 13TH OCTOBER.
TO-NIGHT! *EVERY NIGHT!!*
UNIVERSAL'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION

THE WOMAN UNDER COVER

A Photo-Thriller with Great Dramatic Power & Heart Appeal
Featuring the Adorable Screen Actress

FRITZI BRUNETTE

[Supported by an All-star cast.

How much money does it take to buy off a Newspaper when the CITY EDITOR LOVES the GIRL REPORTER who Scooped the Town?
The City Editor of the LEADER wrote his own WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT and submitted it to the Girl Reporter for her Approval.
The World may End, Death may stalk Abroad, but the Paper must go to Press.
See the Life of a Newspaper "Sob-Sister" vividly portrayed by FRITZI BRUNETTE in the Woman Under Cover.
"Let me be your City Editor "He said," you will always be on the front page of my heart" she told him, and THEY WENT TO PRESS FOR ETERNITY.

The Programme includes a Two-Reel Universal Comedy
"A MONKEY MOVIE STAR"
Featuring JOE MARTIN.

Daily 4 Shows—0-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.). Sat. Sun. & Holidays; Special Matinee Show at 3-30 P.M.

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda
Established 1913.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
New Elphinstone Theatre
ON
New Play!! New Play!! New Play.
Friday 19th October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)

ASHA—NIRASHA.

Saturday 20th October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Sunday 21st October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Tuesday 23rd October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)

ASHA—NIRASHA.

IMPERIAL

Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The most powerful Historical picture ever produced before by Kohinoor
DON'T MISS TO SEE!

THE DESTINY
OR
KARMA-DEVI

Daily 6, 8-15, & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CAN SUCH AN HUMBLE BEING
AS A
SLAVE
HAVE SUCH
A RICH POSSESSION
AS A
SOUL
?

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
THE GRAND
DANCING FESTIVAL
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
JELFS featuring HENRY AINLEY.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

FUN FRIDAY

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, and 9-30 p. m.
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE."

Stay only till October end.

Balwant Sangit Mandli.

GRANT ROAD RIPHON THEATRE.

Friday 19th October 1923, at 3 p. m
Saturday 20th October 1923, at 8 p. m.
Sunday, 21st October 1923, at 3 p. m,
NEW PLAY]. [NEW PLAY

"Vedyacha Bazar."

G. K. PARCHURE,
General Manager, B. S. M.

AMUSEMENTS

Cinema Majestic

Presents THIS WEEK AGAIN
Maharastra Film Co's

SINHGADH

a historic masterpiece.
POPULAR PRICES
TIME—AS USUAL.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Presents
THIS WEEK
HOOT GIBSON
IN HIS LATEST PICTURE
RIDING WILD
Supported by
EDNA MURUPHY

Riding wild over the edge of the world because a boy had become a man and a girl...
SEE IT TO-NIGHT with
A CENTURY COMEDY
featuring
BABY PEGY
Time—RATES AS USUAL.

HAVE YOU SEEN A **WOMAN** WHO WAS NEVER KISSED ?

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO
QUALITY—SERVICE—PRICE
BOMBAY
for
DEPENDABLE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month		Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.		Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.
F.	19	7	28	26 0		19	0	51	19 4
		19	55	24 8			14	11	19 1
Sat.	6	7	59	25 8		6	1	16	19 0
		20	5	25 0			14	29	19 5
S.	21	9	12	26 7		21	2	55	19 1
		21	42	26 4			15	30	17 9
M	22	9	50	26 9		22	3	38	18 10
		22	19	27 0			16	0	17 2
Tu.	23	10	22	26 11		23	4	14	18 8
		22	54	27 6			16	29	16 9
W.	24	10	51	27 0		24	4	44	18 6
		23	27	27 11			16	54	16 4
Thu	18	6	11	26 1					
		18	28	24 1		18	13	7	19

Capt. Dias, I. D. M., in charge of Ghorpuri Hospital was sentenced by Major Thorne, Poona Cantonment Magistrate, to pay a fine of Rs. 350 for driving his motor car without license and causing injury to three ladies. (A. P.)

The Madras Corporation have decided to grant a sum of Rs. 2000 from its funds for meeting the expenditure connected with the health week and baby show proposed to be held in the City during the Christmas week.—(A. P.)

The death took place of Mr. C. N. Subramania Iyer, third Presidency Magistrate, Madras, on the 17th instant, at his residence of heart failure. The deceased was aged 54 and attended office that morning. After arriving at court he felt some pain in the chest. He was taken home where he expired before the arrival of the doctor.—(A. P.)

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 18th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 5. a. m. 10. a. m 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.927 inches
Temperature of Air	84.7 degrees,
Wet bulb Thermometer	78.4 ,,
Dew Point	76.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	74% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.3 ,,
Minimum do do.	78.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ENE,W, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 137
Fall of Rain	,, —
Total fall during month	,, —
do. do. year	,, —
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1. th Oct.	,, —

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday the 18th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-east of the division and clear elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Rawalpindi and the minimum was higher at that station and at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and Jaipur and clear or lightly clouded at other stations. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner, and in defect at Jacobabad and Jodhpur. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Gujarat and south-east Kathiawar and the air is drier than usual in that area. Maximum temperature was above normal at Veraval and Deesa; the minimum was as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south of the division and clear in the north. The air is drier than usual at Amraoti and Sangor. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was higher than usual at Khandwa and lower at Chanda and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded, and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal and the thermometer rose to 98 deg. at Ratnagiri and 93 deg. at Bombay; minimum was also higher than usual in the north of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar and Belgaum report 0.45 in and 0.11 in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Aurangabad. Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Ahmednagar and the minimum higher at most stations in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active in the south of the Peninsula and has extended into Mysore and the Madras Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and Malabar, and local in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Negapatam 2.65 in. Cochin 1.25 in. Bellary 1.46 in. Coimbatore 0.39 in. Madras 0.32 in. and Mangalore 0.23 in.

Forecast.—Fainfall is likely to extend into Hyderabad.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 17th October 1923 issued from Simla.

The north-east monsoon has set in in south Madras. The western disturbance has given rain in the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and south-east Madras and local on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, the north Punjab, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point, Tavoy one and a half inches; Cochin one Tinnevelly three; Madras one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF OCTOBER 1923

STATIONS.		Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	18th	86.9	73.0		0	0
Do.		95.4	78.9		0	0
Jask		89.3	80.0		0.01	—0.17
Muskat						
PUNJAB—						
Multan		93.3	69.1	—	4.62	—0.41
Rawalpindi		88.8	65.1	—	13.11	—9.73
Lahore		96.6	65.1	—	10.95	—4.06
Hissar		96.6	62.7	—	19.59	+8.02
Ambala		90.7	64.7	—	20.11	—8.63
Delhi		90.0	66.1	—	24.91	+1.98
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra		94.4	67.8	—	23.91	—0.30
Mainpuri		91.6	65.1	—	31.74	+7.97
Jhansi		93.4	64.2	—	30.12	—3.54
Cawnpore		86.9	65.2	—	45.11	+15.10
Allahabad		91.6	63.9	—	35.01	—0.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA		98.3	69.8	—	3.64	+1.84
Jacobabad		85.0	75.1	—	3.98	—1.92
Karachi		94.2	74.8	—	12.68	—5.81
Ajmer		90.1	63.8	—	18.84	—3.08
Jaipur						
Kotah		92.0	66.4	—	31.11	—2800
Mount Abu						
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—		97.4	66.1	—	5.39	—8.12
Bhuj		81.1	74.3	—	4.36	—9.80
Dwarka		94.9	74.5	—	7.17	—1049
Veraval		96.7	70.1	—	10.82	—1473
Rajkot		97.0	69.6	—	17.55	—2.42
Bhavnagar Para		95.4	70.2	—	25.95	—1389
Surat		100.2	75.7	—	13.46	—1416
Ahmedabad		101.8		—	6 16	—1736
Deesa		90.7	71.0	—	27.18	—0.24
Neemuch		89.9	60.6	—	33.13	+2.36
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore		86.7	62.6	—	73.54	+2510
Saugor		92.0	64.6	—	62.76	+2100
Hoshangabad		89.1	64.8	—	54.87	+9.19
Khandwa		98.5	60.2	—	20.60	—6.66
Akola		98.2	64.	—	21.92	—5.97
Amraoti		89.9	67.2	—	19.72	—9.45
Nagpur		89.0	65.8	—	48.04	—0.53
Chanda		85.9	67.8	—	44.05	—8.88
Raipur		87.1	68.6	—	48.22	+2.57
KONKAN—						
Bombay		91.1	77.5	—	77.40	+9.45
Ratnagiri		97.3	74.7	—	92.78	—3.25
Mormugao		84.6	74 0	—	103.88	+1566
Karwar		87.1	71.5	—	127.89	+1617
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—		92.2	60.4	—	15.59	—3.86
Malegaon		87.7		—	17.02	—1.62
Ahmednagar		91.0	61.9	—	10.46	—6.87
Poona		92.7	68.7	0.85	20.56	—3.26
Sholapur		90.8	69.2	0.04	9.39	—6.98
Bijapur		88.7	65.6	—	47.99	+6.33
Belgaum		90.1	66.7	—	20.51	—3.34
Aurangabad		86.0	68.3	—	28.46	—7.62
Nizamabad(Indur)		87.2	70.5	—	21.78	—4.38
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON		83.8	75.4	—	129.81	+1866
Mangalore		87.5	76.5	—	123.56	+3024
Calicut		87.5	76.1	—	110.72	+3120
Cochin		86.8	72.7	0.19	46.51	+1994
Colombo						
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—		88.6	78.7	—	19.37	—8.20
Masulipatam		96.1	71.7	—	4.57	—8.98
Bellary		94.6	66.3	—	8.9	—276
Cuddapah		90.9	75.8	0.36	12.37	—7.97
Madras		87.3	65.2	—	15.69	—7.90
Bangalore		88.8	71.5	—	8.45	—0.95
Coimbatore		94	71.0	—	9.34	—6.02
Trichinopoly		87.9	72.7	0.04	5.87	—8.03
Negapatam						

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

B C. RATE—
Baank's selling T T 1/4 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 23/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 17/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 9/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 495.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 545.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 535.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D/P Rs. 151½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.52-7/8.
London—Paris Frcs 75.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.30.
London—Brussels Frs 87/10.
London—Rome Liras 99.00.
London—Berlin Marks 26,000 millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady but uncertain.

	London. Oct 17
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 17/32 Frm.
Bar Gold	£ 4/11/2 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/8 Quiet.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, Oct. 18 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 7/16
Bank Demand	1-4 15 32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 3/4
Fcs. Demand	495
American Dollars	325
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	225
Japan	157 3/4
Singapore	172

Market—Steady.

	London, Oct. 17.
Rentes 3 per cent.	66
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/8
,, 2 months hence	31 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loan	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London. Oct. 17.
Exchange on London in Paris	75.30
,, ,, ,, ,, Germany	25,000,000,000
,, ,, ,, ,, Italy	100.00
Stockholm	17,18
Christiania	20,19
Amsterdam	11.56
Switzerland	20.25
	Yesterday.
Belgium	26.05
Athens	295.00
	New York Oct. 17.
Demand Bills	4.82.75

DISCOUNTS;

	London. Oct. 17.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 ,,	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/4
Rents 3 per cent	28

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London. Oct. 17
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 20 7/8—1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/2 No Change
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£102 7/8—1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	58 5/8+3/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 %	83 1/3+1/3
(Sterling Loan)	88 3, 8—1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	69 1/4—1/4

	London, Oct. 17.
Conversion Loan	£ 78 3/4
2 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	102 3,4
5 per cent ,, ,,	118 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14/0.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/15/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/15/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/15/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 97/9/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/9/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/5/0.

London, Oct. 17.

Bar gold ready, s. 91-2.
Silver ready, d. 31-6.
Silver forward ,d. 31-1.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, very little business, Market unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Steady:—25—15—3

Vaida	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	25—15—0	25—0—0	24—15—0
Kartak	25—14—6	24—15—0	24—15—3

Teji Mandi.
Asho 0—1—6
Kartak 0—6—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Steady:—79—10—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79—10—0	79—10—0	—	79—10—0
Kartak	77—4—0	77—6—0	—	77—6—0

TejiMandi.
Asho 0—10—0
Kartak 1—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

3½ per cnet Paper Rs. 63/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/15.
3 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 55/15.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 105.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/7.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/12.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong Bank	,, 123 1/2
National Bank	,, 44 1/2
Eastern Bank	,, 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	,, 13 1/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 78/8, Central 26/12 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 435, Apollo 27/8, By. Cotton 635, By. Dyeing 922/8 Bradbury 550, Century 472/8, Central India 503/12, Colaba Land 180, Coorla 160, Crescent 267/8, Dawn 625 Fazulbhoy 802/8, Gokak 135, Ind. Bleaching 260, Ind. Malwa 570, Jamshed Mig 190, Kastoorchand 235, Khatao 292/8, Kohinoor 1450, Laxmi Cotton 4200 xd., M. Petit 3250 xd., Meyer Sassoon 170, Morarji 4200, New Great 517/8, New City 530, Pahani 402/8, Pearle 638/12, Phoenix 495, Shapurji 226/4, Simplex 357/8, Standard 1600, Swan 735, Swadeshi 511/4, Tata Mill 430 and Vishnu Cotton 1700 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 295, B. Burma 350, B. Burma N. L. 86/4 pr., Bt. Burma Pet 4/10, B. Tram 33/2, B. Steam 97/8, Bundi Cement 10, Kamr Ord. 105, Katni Defd 360, New India 14/8, Shivraipur 32/8, Tata Iron Ord. 30, Tata Iron Defd 106/4, Tata Hydro 640 and Scindia Steam 7/4.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 18th October, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	570	—	—	570
Colaba	—	—	—	180
Crescent	262/8	265	—	267/
Kohinoor	1550	—	—	1550
Nagpore Ordy	490	505	—	503/4
New Great	516/4	—	—	517/
Pearl	637/8	613/12	632-8	648/12
Phoenix	—	—	—	495
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	638
Bombay Dyeing	890	925	—	922/8
Sir Shapurji	225	—	—	225
Simplex	350	357/8	—	357/8
Swan	—	—	—	735
Swadeshi	498/12	512/8	—	511/4
Century	460	475	—	471/4
Alcock	—	—	—	295
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	72/8
Kamr Cement Ordy	—	—	—	110
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	360
Tata Steel Defd	102/8	103/12	—	105/4
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	80
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10
Bombay Burma Old.	—	—	—	350
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	86/8
Bombay Steam Ordy	—	—	—	102/8
Bombay Elec. tric Tramway	—	—	—	93/12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	25
Shivraipur	—	—	—	32/8

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

	per lb.	Rs a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 12
Shapurji	No. 8 1/2	0 10
Light-house	No. 8 1/2	0 9
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10
Japan	No. 42/2	1 10
Japan	No. 20	1 0
Japan	No. 32	1 7
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15

(For other Commercial News see page 4.)

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 18.

A further drop of 4 to 8 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The American market advanced at the opening on short covering but later prices eased on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 17 points up. The market advanced on short covering and trade buying. Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpol friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 17th instant (11-25 a.m.) as under:—

"Market has a very good undertone, despite free liquidation. Strength of actual cotton situation reflected in firmness of near positions. We expect higher prices."

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 518 for F. G. Broach April-May, and advanced to Rs. 519 on jobbers buying. On seling by Candy brokers the market touched Rs. 517. At about this level Marwari Shroffs and jobbers were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 519½. Selling by some Offices caused a setback and the prices dropped to Rs. 518. From this level the market improved to Rs. 518. From this level the maret improved to Rs 523 on buying by Bull operators and Japan Houses, and the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 522. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 521. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 524. Strong and closed firm at Rs. 526 on buying by a well-known Indore operator. Japanese Houses were buyers for Oomra.

Fine Oomra Decr-January opened at Rs. 471½ and gradually improved to Rs. 475 on buying by Offices and Japanese Houses, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 474. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs 476 and advanced to Rs. 472½ on Bull operators buying. F. G. Bengal Decr-January was quoted Rs. 409½ nominal.

Our market far ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 p.m.

		Bombay, Octr. 18.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	526
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	414
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	479 1/2
Fine Oomra	Mar./	476

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, 18th October, 1923.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	522
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	412
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	474
Fine Oomra	March	472

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 18th October says:—

New York Market 17th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
29.08	Dec.		28.95	—13
28.56	Jan.	28.72+16	28.48	—08
28,60	Mar.	28.80+20	28.52	—08
28,62	May		28.56	—06
28.02	July		27.98	—04

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 28.87, lowest 28.43, range .44 points. Market advanced early on short covering; later declined on long liquidation.

Liverpool Market 17th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
16.72	Oct.		16.89	+17
16.02	Jan.	15.95—07	16.08+06	16.16 +14
15.77	Mar.	15.70—07	15.81+04	15.88 +11
15.51	May			15.61 +10
17.38	Jan.	Egyptian		17.41 +03

Due to open to-day Jan.—12 Mar—14.

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Quiet market, advanced on short covering, trade buying, some Manchester buying, lack of contracts. Over the entire cotton belt weather is partly cloudy.

(2) Weekly Government weather report very unfavourable in the west, moderately favourable in the east.

(3) January highest 16.29, lowest 15.95, range .34 points. Manchester London and local buying on rains in the west. Some straddle selling.

		Liverpool, Oct. 17. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	16.89+17
	Jan.	16.16+14
	Mar.	15.88+11
	May	15.61+10

	Liverpool, Oct. 17. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet			17.49
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			18.40
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan.	28-78	+15
(As known in Liverpool at Closing time.)	Mar.	28-80	+10
	May	28-18	—53
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	28-74	
" " "	Jan.	28-40	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct, 17 To-day's Prices
Oct.	16.87—05
Nov.	16.30—04
Dec.	
Jan.	15.97—05
Feb.	
Mar.	15.71—06
April	
May	15.48—05
June	
July	15.08—06
Aug.	
Sept.	
Egyptians. Nov.	17.26
Jan.	17.33
Mar.	17.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct, 17. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	16.89+17
Nov.	16.50+16
Dec.	16.36+15
Jan.	16.16+14
Feb.	16.00+12
Mar.	15.88+11
April	15.73+11
May	15.61+10
June	15.43+09
July	15.23+09
Aug.	14.76+07
Sept.	14 18 +07
Oct.	13.78

Tone.—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 17. Today's Prices.
Oct.	17.30 +02
Nov.	17.23+02
Dec.	17.39+03
Jan.	17.41 +03
Feb.	17.47 +03
Mar.	17.54 +03
April	17.60 +03
May	17.66+03
June	17.69 +03
July	17.69+03
Aug.	17.69+03
Sept.	17.69 +03

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Oct. 17.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35.000
" Exports to Great Britain	2.000
" " Continent	21.000
Futures at New York Oct.	29.05—20
" " " Dec.	28.95—13
" " " Jan.	28.48—07
" " " March	28.52—08
" " " May	28.58—04
" " " July	27.98—04
Spot Cotton at New York	30 05—20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.50—25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	28.32—24
" " Mar.	28 25—35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/4
Silver—Foreign mined	63 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON COLOSING PRICES,

	New York, Oct. 17 To-day's prices.
Futures at New York. Jan.	28.48—07
Mar.	28 52—08
May	28.58—04
July	27.98—04

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Oct. 17.
M. G. Bengal Good	10.40
" " Fully Good	10.80
" " Fine	11.20
No. 1 Oomra. Good	11.30
" " " Fully Good	11.85
" " " Fine	12.35
M. G. Broach, Good	13.10
" " Fully Good	13.50
" " Fine	13.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.30
" " Fully Good	10.70
" " Fine	11.10

WHEAT.

	London, Oct, 17
SOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1 2 lbs. O/N Sellers	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. On Sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	40
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	28
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Sellers	43
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Bail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 14 0	13 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 10 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	63 0 0	—
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 12 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 5 6	
Linseed, April/May	12 8 3	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 D/J.	15 2 0	

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 17.

RAPESEED, Ferosepore usual Bold per ton O/N. Sellers	£ 17 1/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	£ 19 1/4
" J/F Buyers Dull	" 16 3/8
LINSEED Bombay per Ton O/N Sellers	21 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED—In buyers favour,	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N-D Sellers	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers	£ 17 1/8

LINSEED.

	London, Oct 17.
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basra Bags O/N Buyers,	20 1/4
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	Mutulated.

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Oct. 17.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov-Dec. Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Nov-Dec. Sellers	26/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov-Dec. Sellers	26/4

RUBBER.

	London, Oct. 17.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec Tone—Easier	13
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct. Tone—Irregular.	13 7/8

METALS.

	London, Oct. 17.
English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 81 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 19

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct. 18. Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	74 8 0
Copper	1/	74 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		53 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 0 0

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct. 18. Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	67 8 0
Brass	1/	66 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Oct. 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Oct. 1923.

Cotton	3393 Bs
Wheat	3,395 Qrs
Linseed	16.848 "
Rapeseed etc.	6,562 "
Gingellyseed	291 "
Poppyseed	945 "
Groundnuts	3 263 "
Castorseed	11.842 "
Rice	2,618 "
Myrabollams	809 "
Cottonseed	77,59 "
Mowraseed	347 "
Gram	2040 "
Juwar	2815 "
Masur	3
Barley	Nil5 "
Bajri	1126 "
Coal	1314 Tons

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

EFFECT OF SPECULATION IN BOMBAY.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the market is still under the influences of strong speculation in Bombay where a large bull position has been built up. In stock there is already seven thousand bars, an amount more than necesary in view of the really small offtake. Even larger quantity is converging upon Bombay of which a large proportion has been shipped from London. As Indian trade demand for metal does not seem at all likely soon to absorb large accumulation which will result when silver has all arrived it is reasonable to expect the later stock in Bombay will press upon the market and make itself felt in the price. Business this week has been quiet. Actual spot silver is scarce, but America is offering for delivery little ahead. China is doing nothing material at these rates either as buyer or seller.—Reuter.

COAL DELIVERIES TO BELGIUM.

DIFFICULTY OF PAYING INDUSTRIALISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Brussels.—The German Charge d' Affaires interviewed M. Jaspar to-day and explained the difficulty of paying the industrialists for coal delivered to Belgium. M. Jaspar retorted that it was a matter for the German Government and industrialists. Belgium did not intend to pay for it.—Reuter.

CHEMICALS.

BOMBAY, October 18.

There has been allround animation in the heavy chemicals for dyeing and sizing purposes. Demand has increased on the whole, and the arrivals of fresh consignment from Germany have been consumed without any accumulation as a little ago. Magnesium Chlorde has advanced by nearly half a rupee. per cwt. and the indenting values have been nearly £3/5/0 per ton CIF. Zinc Chloride kept firm at Rs. 24/8 per cwt. Bichromate potash and Brown sugar lead have seen no decline—with the demand keeping quite animated. The supply of Brown sugar lead from factories in Germany has been reported very meagre and the prices quoted are nearly £46 per tob CIF Bombay. Ready stocks are quite scarce and the consumers are buying at Rs. 606 and thereabouts. Bleaching powder has no further change. Caustic soda 98 per cent. kept steady with the ruling rate at Rs. 23/12 per cwt. Hydrosulphide soda has continued to witness further renewed weakness and last sale has been recorded at Rs. 1/10 per lb. For English stuff while B. A. S. F. changed hands at Rs. 2/2 per lb. Sulphide of soda has been quiet. Epsom salt Aniline salt have continued to be firm. The quotations are:—

Sulphide of soda 62 per cent. Rs. 15/4 (£16.)
Caustic soda 98 per cent. Rs. 23/12 (£23.)
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/12 (£170).
Bleaching powder Rs. 15/4.
Epsom salt Rs. 3/8 (£3/5).
Brown sugar lead Rs 60 (46.)
Farina-Dutch Rs. 15/4.
Dextrine white Rs. 18.
Bichromate potash Rs. 48 (5 3/4d.)
Barrium Nitrate Rs. 0/6.
Chlorate Potash Rs. 0/3.
Muriatic acid Rs. 18.
Magnesoum Chloride Rs. 2/12.
Bichromate soda Rs. 39 (4½d.)
Silicate soda Rs. 10
Hyposulpgide soda Rs. 15.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/11.
White sugar lead Rs. 50.
Maize starch Rs. 15/8.
Sago flour Rs. 13/4.
Liquor ammonia Rs. 0/14.
Strontium Nitrate Rs. 1/4.
Acetic acid Rs. 0/10.
Litharge-flake Rs 40.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24.

COLOURS

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Alizarine has again been active and speculators have advanced the prices upto Rs. 165 per cwt. At the end of the last week the tone was easy, but there were found no consignments on the steamer Wildenfells and so the speculators took the opportunity of demanding Cow and Lunger from the bazaar; however they are in limited stocks and so the prices have advanced. In sympathy with them other brands have advanced and tone has remained firm. Directs and other miscellaneous Dyes have no important fluctuations. Congo Red, Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine changed hands at Rs. 1/12/0, 3/4 per lb. respectively. Magenta Crystals (small) changed hands at Rs. 4/8 per lb. hile by Crystals remained steady at Rs. 6/8 per lb. Fast Red had fairly good inquiry, but no good business reported. Victoria Blue, Methyl Violet and Scarlet have business at the bazaar rates in limited quantities. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals had some business at Rs. 1/12/0 and 1/2/0 per lb. respectively. Sulpher Black has good business at the prices fixed according to the strength of the stuff. Indenthrine Blue R. S. have recently arrived and now the tendency has been easy.

The quotations are as under.

Alizarine 20 per cent (Cow) Rs. 165/170 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. (Lunger) Rs. 170 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. (I. P.) Rs. 145/150 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. (Brahma) Rs. 140 per cwt.
Alizarine 16 per cent. Rs. 120 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/12/9 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 7 per lb.
Fast Red. (Madrasi) Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Rhodamine Rs. 4 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue R. S. Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Sizing Blue Rs. 10/12 per lb.

"A Novel Competition"

RESULTS!

Value of Prizes increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 700.

The following competitors who submitted correct solutions are awarded Rupees Fifteen each (instead of the small amount payable under the conditions of the Competition.)

Master A Adams, Fort Hill, Sewri, Bombay.
Miss D. K. Barr, 2 Primrose Road, Bangalore.
Mr. Hans Raj Bedi, Vaney Villa, Alwar, Rajputana.
Miss C. Bocarro, 647 Girgaum Road, Bombay.
Mr. A. Brady, Government Central Distillery, Nasik.
Mrs. F. A. Dhosario, 4 Kamal Mansions, Colaba.
Rev. T. R. H. Elliott, Manmad.
Dr. Miss Gulbai Engineer, Hubli.
Mrs. L. Fitzgerald, Dallas Building, Chinchpokli Rd., Bombay.
Miss Julietta Furtado, Edward Theatre Building, Bombay.
Mr. Joseph Fonseca, 24-26 Dalal Street, Bombay.
Mrs. J. Goldney, Shambgarh, B. B. & C. I. Rly.
Mrs. O. M. Godbold, 17 Engine House Road, Kirkee.
Mr. A. W. Godfrey, Sholapur.
Mr. R. O. Kelly, Grants Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
Mrs. I. Mathews, Kambatta Hall, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
Mrs. B. McCarthy, 47 Berkeley Place, Byculla, Bombay.
Master A. Milne, Fire Brigade, Haynes Road, Bombay.
Mrs. B. Mullen, The Flats, Lonavala.
Miss Premala, Madhawara. No. 9 Dhuswadi, Bombay.
Mrs. N. Mungavin, Control Quarters, G. I. P. Rly. Itarsi.
Miss Narmada Narayan, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
Mr. Joseph Pereira, 50 Matherpacady, Mazagaon, Bombay.
Mrs. Martha Pereira, Mahim, near Bombay.
Mrs. G. Reid, Mounted Police Lines, Byculla, Bombay.
Miss Sheila Rogers, 25 Depot Lines, Karachi.
Miss A. DeSouza, 89 Parel Road, Bombay.
Miss Diana DeSouza, 600 Sachapir, Poona.
Miss E. Squires, c/o Ellis and Co., Wodehouse Rd., Bombay.
Mr. G. M. Swarries, c/o Yard Foreman, B. P. T. Rly. Victoria Dock, Bombay.
Mr. G. B. Swarries, Old Police Quarters, Princes Dock, Bombay.
Mr. Sanderman, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Mrs. K. Tylinto, Yusuf Buildings, 56 Carnac Rd., Bombay.
Miss A. E. Vagle, Fire Brigade, Haynes Rd., Bombay.
Mr. Bertrand Worrad, Victoria Rd., Cross Lane, Byculla, Bombay.
Mr. S. Wyse, Edward Pharmacy, 319 Main Street, Poona.

The following competitors who submitted the next best letters are awarded Rs. 10 each (instead of Rs. 5 each payable under the conditions of the competition)

Mr. D. G. Agashe, Sub-Judge, Parner, Distt Ahmednagar.
Mr. R. N. Billimoria, 5 Elphinstone Road, Poona.
Sergeant Clarke, F. R. Section, R. A. Training Centre, Deesa.
Mrs. C. MacGilvray, Imperial Bank of India, Ahmednagar.
Mr. V. S. Prabhu, C/o Messrs. Zollikofer and Co. Bombay.
Mr. R. Ricardo, C/o The Automobile Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Mr. G. J. Rodrigues, P. W. D. Secretariat, Bombay.
Mrs. W. A. Spong, 23 Bungalow, Mhow.
Mr. A. J. D'Silva, Colaba Barracks, Bombay.
Mr. P. J. Tidke, Robert Money School, Girgaon, Bombay.
Miss D. C. Watson, Standard Oil Co., Ballard Rd., Bombay.

and to each of the following Competitors is being sent a parcel containing 1 lb-tin of each of our well known products, viz., Coffee, Butter, Tea and Flour,

Mr. H. R. Lynch Blosse, The "Dell," Mount-Abu.
Mrs. M. N. Clarke, Basim, Akola District, Berar.
Mr. J. Cordeiro. No 1 Cantonments, Hyderabad, Sind.
Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar, Pedder Rd., Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
Miss K. Jayavant, Craddock Town, Nagpur.
Mrs. W. Auanbrough, 25 E. I. Lines, Karachi.
Mr. H. Ramaswamy, S. D. O., P. W. D., Nandurbar.
Mrs. I. Todd. Traffic Quarters, The "Flats," Igatpuri.
Mrs. K. Vining. 19 Elphinstone Road, Poona.
Mrs. H. T. Wale, 56 Audit Bungalow, G. I. P. Rly., Jhansi.

We ask the indulgence of Competitors for the delay in publishing these results, which has been due to the enormous amount of work involved in checking the thousands of entries received.

A pleasing feature of the Competition were the many spontaneous tributes to the remarkable quality of our Coffee. We have always in the past, and will always in the future, do every thing in our power to maintain POLSON'S FRENCH and PURE MOCHA COFFEES as the FINEST COFFEES THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

POLSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
P. O. Box 367, - - - - BOMBAY.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

"For 8 years I suffered with a terrible wound stretching from the abdomen to the right hip; during that time I tried doctors' and patent medicines innumerable, but without success. At length I was persuaded to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and after taking the first bottle began to see an improvement, which has continued, with the result that my wound is healed, and I now have no pain." In a further recent letter Mrs. Mace writes: "I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint and consider my case a very satisfactory cure."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon —
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Dusserah: Bank and Postal holiday.

S. S. "Delta" with mails of 4th instant expected at 6 p.m.

Dr. Dadachanji's lecture, re. Legislative Council, West End Cinema, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, October 20.

S. S. "Mantua" with English mail leaves at 2 p.m.

National Marathi High School gathering, Green Villa, Grant Road, 4 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 19 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 34; Sunset 6h 14m
Oct 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 14m
Oct 21 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 13m
Oct. 22 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 35m. Sunset 6h. 12m.
Oct. 23 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 35m. Sunset 6h. 12m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pi arriving there at 13-36.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent. on the 18th instant.

DAILY MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th October to 6 a.m. of 18th October, 1923:—

Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 98. Total mortality this day last year 92.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Altai Maru" sailed from Moji on the 17th and will arrive Bombay on the 13th November with general cargo via ports en route.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 11th instant passed Suez at 6-30 a.m. on the 18th instant.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

To-day (Friday) anniversary celebrations will be at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in Shri Ram Bhavan, when Pt. Prabhu Dayal will preside.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Shriman Pandit Dwijendra Sharmaji will deliver a lecture on "Vijaya Dashmi."

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will address at Kurla this (Friday) evening on the following subject at the Shri Sarveshwar Mahadeo Temple's compound. All the voters are invited to attend the meeting. Subject: "Use of Council for removal of public grievances."

"HETKARI BHANDARI MANDAL."

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, the Dussera Sammelan will be held to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. All are cordially invited to attend.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

A Dussera Sammelan of all the members and the well-wishers of the local Namdeo Samajik Saunstha will be held to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. in the office of the Saunstha at 168-172, Bhandari Street, Girgaon. All are cordially invited to attend the gathering.

GITA LECTURE SERIES.

The 13th lecture of the Series will come off to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, when Mr. Sadashiv Shastri Bhide will speak on "The Concomitance of Morality and Devotion, and Adhi Daiva and the Secret of the Manifoldness of Deities in Hindu Religion." All members are requested to be punctual.

SHRI SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The ninth anniversary of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Chira Bazar, will be celebrated in the premises of Hira Bag, C. P. Tank, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. N. D. Sawarker has kindly consented to preside. All students of the Vidyalaya are cordially invited to attend.

"THREE YEARS OF COUNCILS."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel will deliver a public lecture on "Three Years of Councils" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Compound on Sunday next at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. L. R. Tairsee will preside.

SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

To celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, a selected programme of music and concert will be gone through at Hirabag near C. P. Tank to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. N. D. Savarkar has kindly consented to preside. Special accommodation has been made for ladies.

A meeting of Marathas of Poona was held on Tuesday, on Shivaji Maidan, Poona, Mr. Ramchandra Nehaske presiding, when it was resolved that the meeting of the admirers strongly protested against the expressions published by the "Marathi" newspaper of Bombay against His Highness the Maharaja Scindhia as such expressions bring disgrace on the Maratha community. The resolution was carried unanimously.—A.P.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHILD SUBSTITUTION CASE.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON ALL ACCUSED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin and a Special Jury.)

Emperor

Vs.

1. Manikuverbai
2. Gordhandas Purshotamdas
3. Laxmidas Valabhdas

The curtain was rung down yesterday on the sensational Crown prosecution in what was known as the Child Substitution case. There was a record crowd to witness the closing scenes.

Accused 1 and 2 had already pleaded guilty to the charge and His Lordship had postponed the sentences. The trial of the third accused was concluded. The Jury after Counsel's addresses and the judge's summing up retired for about 40 minutes to consider their verdict. On being questioned by the Court the foreman said that they found the third accused not guilty unanimously on charges Nos. 1 and 2 but found him guilty on the third charge (cheating with intention to induce the complainant to part with property) by a majority of six to three but recommended him to mercy as they thought that he was unduly influenced by accused 2 to commit the offence.

His Lordship asked if counsel for the accused had anything to say in mitigation of sentences to be passed against them.

Mr. Wadia who (instructed by Mr. Kanuga, pleader) appeared for the first accused Manikuverbai said that the accused was a young woman of 25 and when this offence was committed was in extremely bad health. Three doctors had testified to this fact on different occasions. Dr. Popat and Dr. Equinos had said so and Colonel Meyer who examined her during the trial had certified that she was suffering from great mental strain and worry. She was married at the early age of 12 and was treated by her husband with love and affection and kept in a state of absolute luxury. And after his death, there was some trouble about the maintenance money.

She was hardly a free agent in what she did under those circumstances of ill-health and anxiety—and her will seemed to have been completely dominated by another. It was impossible for her under those circumstances, to have conceived and carried out the conspiracy without extraneous help and influence. She was the mother of five young daughters—whose age ranged from 4 to 12 years—and if the mother was sent to jail it would be hard on these innocent girls and a great handicap to their prospects in after life. She was now estranged from both sides—both from her husband's family and her own. To a woman in her position in life, the degradation of a trial like that was the greatest degradation and the highest punishment; and this humiliation and this punishment she had already suffered in a full measure. From the point of view of the Crown it was only necessary to see that justice was done and even the family of her husband, he felt sure, could not desire to see a woman in her position go to jail. During the time she was married in 10 years she had given birth to eleven daughters, a fact which had completely undermined her constitution and after her husband's death finding herself unable to support the children as before—the mental strain upon her must have been so great as to have almost unhinged her mind. Mr. Wadia then appealed the Court to act under section 562 of the new Amended Criminal Procedure of 1923 which empowered the Court to release a convicted prisoner. After administering due admonition, or to release her on her entering into a bond instead of sentencing her to punishment. This was eminently a case for the Court to act under that section. Considering all the circumstances the learned counsel said that this was a case where a court should show all the mercy it could towards the prisoner.

THE OTHER ACCUSED.

Mr. Velinkar on behalf of the second accused said that from the very first this clumsy plot had no chance of success. He traced facts from the beginning to show that from the very first the complainant was on his guard. There was no gainsaying the fact that this accused did not stand to gain anything by this offence. But he had already suffered a good deal for what he had done. He was arrested on the 12th of May and for five months he had been through great suspense and anxiety—and for the last three days after his plea of guilty—he had suffered the humiliation of being kept in the police cell. During these days he must have reflected on the disgrace and humiliation he had brought upon himself, his relations and on his only son a boy 12 years old. For he was a man of education, and wealth and some social position. This was his first offence and nothing whatever had been known or alleged against his antecedents. At the very first opportunity, after the first accused had pleaded guilty—to end the anxiety of the woman who had broken down—and by so doing had saved the valuable time and labour of the Court and gentlemen of the jury and had saved the complainant an amount of further expense.

Court:—Why did he cross-examine the complainant about his father's insolvency in 1913?

Mr. Velinkar:—On that point, my lord, if there was a culprit—that culprit was myself. No doubt I had instructions on the point. I thought that they were relevant and appropriate to explain the relations between accused 1 and 2. It was my fault, my error of judgment and the accused should not be made to suffer for it.

Court:—At any rate it goes in your favour that you did not put the unfortunate maids in the box

The learned counsel then asked His Lordship whether he could be prepared to send the accused to jail and make him an associate with hardened criminals and submitted that His Lordship should act under section 562 of the new Criminal Procedure Code. If His Lordship thought that kindness was misplaced—a fine would meet the justice of the case. For punishment should not only be deterrent but reformative and a punishment of fine was both. Concluding Mr. Velinkar said 'Justice in a British Court I hope, will always be tempered with mercy and mercy in this case, I submit will not be misplaced.'

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on behalf of the third accused said that of all the accused, the case of accused 3 was one which invited the application of section 562—the new section in the Criminal Code. The jury had found him 'not guilty' unanimously on the first two charges and on the third charge had found him guilty by 6 to 3—and recommended him to mercy. He was an old man of 61, in good condition and position of life. He had no motive in the matter and did not stand to get anything by this offence.

Mr. Jinnah:—Would your Lordship hear me before passing the sentences?

Court:—Yes, Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah said that the Crown could not be vindictive but he had instructions from the Crown to ask that only justice should be done but the sentences must be deterrent. Section 562 had no application to the case

Court:—I see, that this is too serious a case to come under section 562. I have got my duty to do, however unpleasant it may be. I have not only to see to the individuals but to the society in general.

Mr. Jinnah said that His Lordship may certainly extend to the accused mercy consistent with justice. The first was a woman and was entitled to some consideration as such. What would not be deterrent punishment to others may be deterrent to her.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said that in this matter he did not take any instructions from the complainant but he was expressly instructed by the Crown to say what he had said. He asked the Court to consider how society would have been alarmed and what far-reaching consequences would have resulted if this deception had succeeded.

JUDGMENT

His Lordship in passing sentences on the accused addressed them as follows:—

Addressing accused No. 1 his Lordship said: You are rightly convicted of a wicked plot. The disgrace and ruin you have brought on yourselves is in itself a sufficient punishment for people in your position of life. I have weighed carefully what your counsel have said in your behalf and I recognise that the conduct of your counsel has been such as to do the minimum of injury to innocent witnesses. But I regard your offences as too serious for me to deal with under section 562 of the new Procedure Code. I must pass sentences of imprisonment on you.

Addressing accused 2 His Lordship said that he looked upon 2 as the ringleader and sentenced him to a term of 2½ years' imprisonment, the first nine months of which was to be rigorous and the rest simple and a fine of Rs. 4,000 on the third charge—in default of payment of fine to nine months further imprisonment. On the first and second charges he was sentenced to one year simple imprisonment and nine months' simple imprisonment respectively—all the sentences to run concurrently.

In sentencing the first accused to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or six months imprisonment in default of payment of fine. His Lordship remarked that she had taken an active part in the conspiracy.

The third accused was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000 or nine months' imprisonment in default.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Rangnekar instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya and Mr. Balubhai Desai appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia instructed by Mr Kanuga appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. V. G. Dalvi appeared for the second accused.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Manekla! & Co. appeared for the third accused.

WEST END CINEMA.

Three distinct types of humanity, the cynic, the optimist and the unfortunate woman, are portrayed in "The Midnight Guest", the powerful Universal drama, which will be screened at the West End Cinema on Saturday night and during the coming week.

Through the misfortunes and weaknesses of the woman, the opposite natures of the cynic and the optimist are illustrated and their ideals compared.

The characters are the extreme cynic, who is met in every walk of life; the hopeful, right-thinking optimist and the woman whose life presents them with the problem of mercy or punishment.

One man offered her love—but without marriage. The other offered marriage. There wasn't any doubt which she should accept, but still she hesitated. One man had done everything he could to hurt and belittle her, the other, everything possible to make her life worth while. But she was a woman, a passionate woman of many moods, and who can explain the workings of a woman's mind?

Slowly she walked back and forth in her room. She reviewed how she had come into this magnificent house, a crook and a waif, how one of the two men had saved her from the police, had clothed her, educated her and turned her into the beautiful cultured woman she was to-day. Then her mind recalled the other man who had scoffed at her, suspected her at every turn, sworn that she would some day return to the gutter where she belonged.

Suddenly she crossed the room, threw on a cloak and went out into the night.

Did she go to the cynic or did she go to the man who had offered marriage?

On the screen will be given the answer to this strange triangle from life.

Grace Darmond, the beautiful cinema star, as "The Woman", presents one of the strongest and strangest characterizations she has yet given to the drama-loving public.

Clyde Fillmore, the fellow with the human likeable personality, is perfectly cast in the role of the optimist.

Mahlon Hamilton, aristocratic, exclusive, as the cynic, is provided with dramatic material for a very fine performance.

An intensely dramatic theme, highly developed, enacted by a star cast of favourite players, "The Midnight Guest" should draw large crowds to the West End.

SIR P. RAJA GOPALACHARIAR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, who was recently appointed as a member of the India Council in the place of D. M. Dalal, hopes to leave Madras early in January to take charge of his new office in England. He will continue as President of the Madras Legislative Council until the new President is appointed and will preside over the November and December meetings of the Council.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY POLICE OFFICER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday, disposed of the case in which Inspector Bird of the Esplanade Police Station was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Issackhoy Ibrahim, a merchant, on the occasion of the "No address to the Governor" demonstration. His Worship whilst ordering the accused to be acquitted delivered a lengthy judgment, the reading of which occupied well-nigh half an hour.

His Worship in the course of his lengthy judgment, after setting out the facts of the case, observed that the accused in his statement to the Court says that at about 10-30 p.m. he received a telephone message from the Commissioner of Police from the Municipal Hall that a crowd of non-co-operators had collected outside the hall and that some of the Municipal Councillors were nervous to go home as they were afraid of being assaulted. Inspector Bird was, therefore, asked to go there with sufficient men to keep order. He at once went there with Sergeant Priestly and Deputy Inspector Green and some Indian Constables. He saw a crowd of about 300 people collected on the main road near the portico. About ten minutes thereafter the Police Commissioner came out with Mr. Dabholkar and his brother and went towards the car of the Police Commissioner. They were followed by a number of people shouting something in Gujarati. When the Police Commissioner and Mr. Dabholkar were getting in the car the attitude of the crowd seemed to be to force itself on to the Commissioner's car and the occupants. The Inspector anticipated a disturbance as the crowd was in a rowdy mood so that he with the assistance of the European police officers pushed the crowd back with their hands. 15 minutes thereafter Mr. Nariman came and addressed him: "What is this, Mr. Bird? I believe one of the Sergeants assaulted one of the crowd." The Inspector told Mr. Nariman that if he did not ask the crowd to disperse and if the crowd did not disperse he would ask the crowd to disperse and if they did not do so, he would act according to law. That was all that happened. He says that he had no stick and that he did not assault anybody in the crowd nor did he give any orders to any one to assault.

Mr. Thanawalla, who appeared for the accused, also contended that the injury shown by the complainant was an old mark and therefore it could not have been inflicted by any police officer on that day and at that time, and he added that even conceding for argument's sake that the complainant was struck by a police officer that night, the action of the police officer was justified in law.

QUESTIONS FOR DETERMINATION.

The questions for determination therefore are (1) was the complainant assaulted that night, (2) if so, was he assaulted by the accused, and (3) was the assault justifiable? On the first point, I hardly think there could be any doubt that the complainant was struck with a stick on that night while he was standing in the crowd near the portico. It is true, as Mr. Thanawalla has pointed out, there are several discrepancies, some minor and some important in the testimony of the witnesses called by the prosecution. But reading the Exhibit A as a whole, the broad main fact that the complainant was assaulted then is established beyond doubt. Not only do all the witnesses for the prosecution say that they saw the complainant assaulted, but even the evidence of some of the witnesses for the defence points to the same conclusion. I do not think it necessary to go into details and repeat the statements of the prosecution and the defence witnesses on that point here. Apart from the positive testimony of the complainant and his witnesses, we have these facts. As soon as the complainant was struck he rushed towards the hall main entrance and on seeing Mr. Nariman and other Corporators coming out he at once complained to Mr. Nariman of the assault on him. Mr. Nariman asked him whether he had any injuries and he took out his coat and showed a weal-mark on his person. Mr. Nariman took him to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Clayton and the complainant showed his injury to Mr. Clayton as well as to some other Corporators who were there. Then Mr. Nariman came out with the complainant and the latter pointed in the direction where Inspector Bird and the two European officers were standing. They were then about 15 feet away. Mr. Nariman went up to Mr. Bird and told him about the assault on the complainant. The complainant then went with Mr. Haji, barrister, and Mr. Desai and some others to the Esplanade Police Station and he lodged his complaint there. While his complaint was being recorded, Inspector Bird arrived there with the two police officers and the complainant identified Mr. Bird as his assailant. Mr. Bird had him sent to the hospital and the assistant-in-charge examined the injury and painted it with iodine.

THE WEAL-MARK.

Deputy Inspector Green admits in his evidence that after the car of the Commissioner of Police left, there was a general hubbub made by persons that people had received injuries at the hands of the police. He heard some of them complaining to Mr. Nariman and he saw Mr. Nariman speak to Mr. Bird about it. Mr. Bird also admits that Mr. Nariman came to him and spoke to him. He says, Mr. Nariman said: "What is this, Mr. Bird? I believe one of the Sergeants assaulted one of the crowd." That the complainant was assaulted is thus abundantly clear. It is not denied that he had the injury mark on his person. That would have been impossible in face of the medical and other evidence. But it is suggested that it is an old mark. There is no evidence whatever on this point. Even the medical assistant does not say that. He only says that the complainant had a "faint weal-mark, 2 inches by ½ inch on the upper part of the left shoulder blade." It was very difficult to say when it was caused. It might have been caused at any time between 1 and 24 hours before he examined it. The faintness or the dislocation of the mark would depend upon the constitution of the man, the strength of the blow and upon the thickness or size of the clothing the man had on his person then. To my mind it is absurd to suggest, in view of the facts stated by me before, that the injury was not caused then. If the other suggestion is accepted, the only inference one could draw would be that as soon as the Police Commissioner's car left, the complainant then and there made up his mind to concoct a false charge against the police and the witness, Mr. Desai and others joined in that conspiracy. It is too absurd a suggestion to need any further comment. I accordingly hold that the complainant was assaulted by the police while he was standing there in the crowd.

WHO ASSAULTED THE COMPLAINANT?

The second question for consideration is whether he was assaulted by the accused. On that we have the evidence of the complainant and his three witnesses on the one hand as against the accused's statement and his five witnesses say that it was the accused who struck the complainant while the witness called on behalf of the defence say that Inspector Bird had no stick in his hand then and therefore he could not have assaulted the complainant. Before I discuss the Exhibit A, in detail it is necessary to remember these facts. The assault took place within a fraction of a time and that it was 11 p.m. then It was not a moonlight night. It was a dark night and the illumination on the road consisted of the ordinary street illumination, viz., the municipal lamp lights. All the three European police officers were dressed alike, viz., in white uniform and had the regulation evening cap, described by the defence witness, Mr. Patel as an "ordinary blue chauffeur's cap with a yellow band." They were all in white uniform and all the three are clean shaven.

Mr. Nariman frankly admitted that had his case rested only on the evidence of the Borah witnesses, he would have had nothing to say if the benefit of doubt had been given to the accused. He relies most strongly on the evidence of Mr. Desai and on the fact that Inspector Bird was identified by the complainant at the Police Station as his assailant even though he had not a stick then. I will first deal in brief with the Borah witnesses. They all admit that they had never seen Mr. Bird before. That was the only time they had seen Mr. Bird and the other two European police officers. The complainant says that he was facing the maidan when he was struck from behind by the accused. He was only struck once. He saw the three European police officers strike the people. About 15 or 16 persons must have been assaulted.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE.

Continuing his Worship observed, the witnesses are also not agreed as to whether the blows were struck before or after the Police Commissioner left in his car. In cases of this kind it is important to bear in mind the difficulties of a person placed in a position like the accused to prove that he was not the man who assaulted the complainant. When an assault has actually taken place the prosecution, if they wish to charge a particular person with the offence, have only to say that that person struck the blow. And if that person also happens to be present about the scene of the offence the difficulty is increased. He cannot prove an 'alibi' and the only way of testing the truth or otherwise of the statements of the witnesses lies in bringing out discrepancies or other circumstances as would support the unreliability of these witnesses. I will deal with the aspect of the case from the defence point of view at a later stage. At present I will, therefore, content myself with saying that looking to the discrepancies and bearing in mind the time at which it occurred the darkness, the confusion, the momentary glimpse the witnesses had of the assailant at the time when the blow was given, the similarity of dress or the uniform of the three officers, the status and education of the witnesses and their behaviour in the box, I think Mr. Nariman was quite right when he frankly admitted to the Court that the Court would be entitled to give the benefit of doubt to the accused, if the prosecution case rested on the evidence of these people only.

Mr. Nariman, however, urges that the witness, Mr. Desai, is a respectable witness and he could have no motive in giving false evidence. Mr. Desai is a B.A. and a managing agent and director of some companies. He says that he saw the complainant assaulted by Inspector Bird and that the complainant also identified him (Bird) as his assailant. Testing his evidence by the light of the other facts appearing in the case, what does one find, as I have stated before, it be borne in mind that it was 11-5 p.m. then and the night was dark.

But apart from the testimony of these witnesses we have the evidence of Mr. Patel. He is a respectable Parsi gentleman living at Cumballa Hill. He happened to have gone there. He has nothing to do with either party. He swears and says that Inspector Bird had no stick with him. He had conversation with Inspector Bird for some time on that occasion and he is positive that Inspector Bird had no stick. I see no reason whatever for disbelieving his testimony.

It is needless for me to consider the third point in view of my above finding. Mr. Nariman, however, requested me to give a decision on the plea of justification raised by the defence or to lay down some principles for the guidance of police officers and of the public in future. It is not my intention, and I have no desire to enter into any learned disquisition on this matter. The principles have been very clearly and ably set forth in the decisions of the several High Courts. Besides, every case must be judged on its own merits and decided accordingly.

PUBLIC APPREHENSIONS.

I may state here there seems to be some misapprehension in the minds of some people that the police cannot disperse a crowd without any warning. All the witnesses for the prosecution seem to make this a grievance. No doubt, ordinarily, when a crowd has collected with a particular common object to do one of the things mentioned in Section 141, I. P. C., it is said to be an unlawful assembly even though the crowd has not done any overt act. In such a case it is the duty of the police officer or the magistrate to order it to disperse and if it does not so disperse to use the necessary force required. That however does not mean that in every case of a riotous assembly police officers are bound in law to give a warning. It may be and is generally done. But if a police officer finds a dangerous crowd actually executing its purpose with violence the more prudent course for the police officer would be to at once take steps to disperse it.

Before I conclude, I would like to make one observation as regards the leaders or those who are responsible for the collection of, or organising, such crowds. I cannot do better than by quoting the words of Tindal, C. J., in his charge to the grand jury in 5 C and T, 261. Speaking of assemblies he said: "No man can foresee at the commencement what course they will take or what consequences will ensue. Though cases may occur in which the object of such assemblies is at first defined and moderate they rapidly enlarge their powers of mischief; and from the natural effect of the excitement and ferment inseparable from the collection of multitudes in one mass, the original design is quickly lost sight of and men hurry on to the commission of crimes, which at their first meeting they had never contemplated. The beginning of the tumult is like the letting out of water; if not stopped at first it becomes difficult to do so afterwards, it rises and increases until it overwhelms the fairest and the most valuable work of man."

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

For the reasons abovementioned, I acquit the accused.

TRIBUTE TO ACTORS.

There was a crowded house last night, at the Cinema Majestic, to witness the ceremony of presentation of gold medals offered by the Proprietor of the Cinema to Messrs. Balasaheb Yadav and Powar, the two main actors in the popular film "Sinhagad." Mr. Joseph Baptista presided. Dr. N. D. Savarkar while introducing the medalists of the film to the President and audience dwelt upon the excellence of acting of the heroes and the instructive value of the film. Mr. Baptista, who was pressed by the audience to speak in Marathi, said he was proud to call himself a Maratha and to tell them that the Maratha blood was flowing in his veins. He complimented Messrs. Yadav and Powar on their excellent performances.

A Calcutta message of 17th instant states that Captain C. Smyth, formerly of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company was run over and killed while cycling in the Park Street yesterday. Captain Smyth who was 69 years of age was turning a corner when he collided with a motor lorry which passed over him. The death was almost instantaneous.—(A.P.)

A Madras message of October 17th says:—Sir P. Rajagopalachari who went to Germany to recoup his health has returned.—A.P.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

G. I. P. PAREL ..... 1 GOAL.
Duthie I.
COLABA UNITED ..... NIL.

The return match between the G. I. P. Parel and the Colaba United in the second division on Thursday evening proved an uninteresting contest where good football was at a discount. The railwaymen won the day by the narrowest margin, their previous encounter having resulted in a pointless draw. The Colaba team paraded a few new players and were without the services of their usual goalie and their mighty back Balanna. Winder who usually plays on the left wing led the attack while the left was filled by new recruits. The railway team was again without Sawyer, their right-back. Duthie the Y. M. C. A. centre-forward who obtained a transfer and the railway attack and scored the only goal of the day. Thompson played a selfish game and lost several excellent opportunities.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The G. I. P. winning the toss defended the Woodhouse bridge-end goal and even play ruled for some time. Both goals were visited in turn and a quick pace was maintained throughout. The United forwards lacked understanding and most of their attacking was the result of individual efforts. Ramprasad ran through the railway first line of defence and had Mawer at his mercy but instead of shooting he passed ahead to Chingia who was pulled up for "off-side." In the railway attacking line Thompson and Duthie understood each other while the right wing was completely neglected. Shinkfield on the left wing did some good centres which were waste. The Colaba defence withstood all the invasions of the Parel team and their back did some tall kicking with good judgment. Shunker, the new Colaba goalie was a good substitute and was responsible for some very good saves. Winder, the United pivot man made several attempts to run through but Kirkham and Lowther were on the watch. The railway obtained two corners in succession but could derive no benefit from them. At half-time the teams were on level terms.

G. I. P. PAREL ..... NIL.
COLABA UNITED ..... NIL.

During the second moiety exchanges were decidedly in favour of the railway team, the United forwards, making an occasional incursion. Thompson got possession and threatened to score but Viswanath tackled him in time and took the ball up. Thompson made several feeble imitations of Ramsay's sliding stunt to bring his opponent down but without effect. The railway forward race again on the offensive and Thompson was responsible for a stinging shot which was well cleared by Shunker. Corr passed to Duthie, who got through the United defence with clever dodges and beat Shunker with a well-placed shot. This was the only goal of the day. The Parel XI were doing most of the attacking from now till the final whistle. The Referee was obliged to stop the game ten minutes earlier owing to bad light.

The teams were:—

G. I. P. PAREL:—Mawer; Lowther and Kirkham; Corr, Lewis, and Johnson; Cowtan, Raymond, Duthie, Thompson and Shinkfield.

COLABA UNITED:—Shunker; Viswanath and Kalu; Balgia, Mahomed and Large; Chingia, Ramprasad, Winder, Adam and Nana.

Referee:—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

INNISKILLING "B" vs. 3RD M. T. CO.

TO-MORROW.

INNISKILLING "A" vs. STAFF.

THE CESAREWITCH.

DETAILS OF RACE,

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Rose Prince was ridden by Archibald, Hard Battle by Orme, Scapino by Marland, Rossmoyne by Haynes and Graceful Mover by McLoughlin. Flintjack, Bessema, Partlight and Arravale did not start. Hard Battle made the play from Tharros, Batonrouge, Adorna, Miwani, Argo, Carthage, Ceylonese and Teresina with Rose Prince and Bhuidhaonach whipping in. Half way Dark Fox went up to the second from front and was followed by Tharros, Rossmonye, Adorna and Miwani. At bushes Hard Battle was beaten, Tharros forced place pursued by Miwani, pair racing down hil followed by Teresina Rose Prince and Ceylonese. In Addington Bottom Tharros and Miwani weakened thereupon Teresina took command but in the last few strides French horse came up and won a most exciting race, Miwani who broke down at the winning post was fourth and Tharros fifth. Time was three minutes forty-eight seconds.—Reuter.

BETTING.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Cesarewitch betting was:—25/1 Rose Prince, 100/7 Teresina, 6/1 Ceylonese. Twenty-nine ran. Won by a short head one and a half lengths separating the second and the third horses.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Friendly-Army 2 Aston Villa 7 played at Aldershot.

Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0.—Reuter.

BOXING.

FIGHT FOR BRITISH HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Jack Bloomfield and Frank Goddard have signed articles to box twenty rounds for the British Heavyweight Championship which is vacant owing to Beckett's retirement. The fight will take place at the Albert Hall on November 21st.—Reuter.

DONOGHUE ARRIVES IN AMERICA.

GALLOPS PAPYRUS,

LONDON, Oct. 17.

New York.—Donoghue arrived and galloped Papyrus over six furlongs. Zev in final-speed-test did a mile and a quarter in 129 seconds, carrying nine stone.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1923.
(588th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE MIND OF SIMLA.

After a prolonged interregnum since he referred to the Legislative Assembly in tones of more than obituary veneration, the Viceroy has broken the spell and allowed the world to know the thoughts concealed in his bosom. And the speech embodying them is important rather for the illumination it casts upon Lord Reading himself than for the understanding it reveals of the present situation. But it is of more than personal interest. Lord Reading's speech represents faithfully the mind of the bureaucracy whose supreme representative and apt interpreter he has become. As an index to the bureaucratic mind, it is therefore interesting: as a study in a problem of statesmanship, it is an impossible performance. There is in it not a word of imaginative understanding of the widespread and genuine feelings of resentment at grievous national wrongs, not a single reference to the conditions which have brought about the present mood of wrecking and boycotts. One imagines from the Viceroy's speech as though Indians were an unusually perverse people who felt indignant without reason and as though India presented a unique social phenomenon where popular discontent existed without adequate causes; for, His Excellency talked all the time about the futility and dangers of certain methods of political agitation—which could not be damned as "unconstitutional" even by a Chief Justice with his wig left in England—without informing his audience about the genesis of that agitation. Yet no parliamentary training under the guidance of the British Parliament is needed to realise that agitations and revolutions have their roots in economic and political conditions and to condemn the one without seeking to attend to the other may be convenient for the moment but is hardly intelligent or far-sighted. The bureaucracy in India, however, is not particularly famous for intelligence whose absence results in repression and reaction. And Lord Reading has played a notable part in both of these.

The Viceroy has tried to ride two horses at the same time and has condemned the policy of obstruction, the boycott of the Empire Exhibition and of British Empire goods on the ground of its impracticability as well as its dangerous nature. To a lay mind it may be a little difficult to understand how things which are said to be ridiculous on the one hand are regarded as sinister on the other. But the dilemma is easily solved. A policy is sinister precisely because it is unworkable; for was not a "most foolish of foolish schemes" also a programme of anarchy? So be it. In the present instance, the success of the "wrecking" policy would, it appears, only wreck the reformed constitution rather than paralyse the Government. Nothing could be more frankly stated and we congratulate the Swaraj Party leaders on the able electioneering speech that Lord Reading has unwittingly made on their behalf. For to achieve what His Excellency threatens is the very object of that Party. It is the first time since the inauguration of the reforms, that the public learns from an authoritative source that "the reformed constitution" and the "Government" are two separate and distinct entities and that while the one like the skin of a serpent, or the mask of an actor, can discarded, the other can flourish happily. What better proof of the hollowness of the reforms and of the fundamental principle of autocracy still governing India! And the only difference between those who were called "no-Changers" and "pro-Changers" in the Congress was not about the existence of this ultimate reality but about the utility or possibility of having the cloak on it torn off by Council-entry. The Viceroy's speech may, however, hearten the Swarajists in their task which is well stated by His Excellency as that of "keeping the reformed constitution in abeyance" and continuing the Government as before. We need not notice Lord Reading's criticisms on the other two subjects except to observe that it is his Liberal proteges who have advocated one of them and blessed the other. Whether India would lose or gain by withdrawal from the Exhibition is a subject which His Excellency may be humbly requested to leave to the judgment of Indian commercial and industrial opinion, which knows its own interest better. As for the boycott of Empire goods, why should His Excellency be so much perturbed and lose his usual equanimity if it is bound to fail absolutely? Surely it is no use tilting at an effigy or destroying a mirage!

There is, however, one explanation of this apparent inconsistency between the two positions of His Excellency which is worth noticing. Lord Reading's entire thesis turns on a rather delicate hinge—that the whole reformed constitution depends upon the goodwill of the British people not only for its success but its continuance. Though all these boycotts may be impracticable, he seems to say, their probable effect on British public opinion would be disastrous and it is on British public opinion that India has to rely for her political salvation. For the moment, we prefer to ignore the humiliating implications of this statement; but need we emphasise the fact that it is that "microscopic minority" that has accepted the reforms with this tacit admission of the claim of the British people to judge India's future whom Lord Reading addresses in his warning rather than the mass of people who rejected both the reforms and its insulting assumptions? The Indian people are not so lacking in a historic sense as to believe that any subject-nation can win its freedom through sheer goodwill of another nation. Even the Liberals are losing their pathetic faith in British democracy and the seal of approval set by British public opinion on the Kenya decision has convinced them that we should cultivate a faith in ourselves or be lost. What is the alternative that His Excellency suggests? To rely on the British sense of fairplay and justice—a course which is not merely undesirable but absolutely impossible. Yet if this sense of fairplay is as "strong" as His Excellency wants us to believe, why should its operation be thwarted by a mere boycott; or rather, only a threat of boycott (since we are told that the boycott is impossible)? Clearly because national self-interest and irrational passions often pervert the course of strict justice and reason. And that is exactly the contention of Indian Nationalists. They do not believe that the British people are inherently unjust but they do believe that the system of governance that obtains in the country does not allow adequate scope for their sense of justice to operate in practice but rather vitiates it. They, therefore, wish to end that system which is what ultimately and really stands in the way of both British justice and Indian aspirations. For, it is only an evil system that can create an antithesis between the two.

INDIAN TARIFF LEAGUE.

The Indian Tariff Reform League inaugurated in Bombay on Tuesday ought to mark a momentous step forward in the history of India. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who took the initiative in the matter, made it perfectly clear why some such organisation was absolutely indispensable to protect the legitimate interests of the industry of this country, and, through it, to safeguard the larger interests of the wealth of India as a nation. The sequence of events, whereby it has been made increasingly evident that this country cannot afford to be content with a policy of benevolent neutrality at best in matters of industrial development is too well-known to need a detailed review. Even if we go no further back than the last European War—and without considering the steadily progressive exploitation of Indian resources that was taking place thanks to a policy of Free Trade the Government of India had been forced to adopt—we find considerations of Imperial Defence alone compelling a closer scrutiny of the manufacturing possibilities in India during the War,—so as to make this country a great help to the Empire—than was ever before the case. The Industrial Commission of 1916-18—needlessly debarred from a consideration of the fiscal policy—outlined suggestions for an intensive development of industry in India, which the Government apparently endorsed generally as well as particularly through their resolution on the Stores Purchase policy, and Railway Industries Committee. They jibbed a great deal, but had at last to submit to unanimous public opinion and appoint a Fiscal Commission, which confirmed the findings of the previous Commissions, in regard to the unquestioned need for rapid and intensive industrialisation of India. The past-war spell of industrial boom followed by a prolonged and intense trade depression made it imperative for Government, if they had the least particle of sympathy with the national aspirations of the people, to take immediate and energetic steps for the industrial development of the country. Instead, as we showed on Tuesday, the policy of the State towards Indian Industry, far from being one of helpfulness, could not be worse than if it were directed day to day by a secret Committee of the Federation of British Industries sitting here, crippling the efforts of Indians in one direction, discouraging it in another. If, therefore, this policy is to be thoroughly exposed and Indian industries secured the protection or encouragement they so badly need, some such organisation as the Indian Tariff League was inevitable

The League as formed the other day has yet to adopt its constitution, and comment must, therefore, be withheld until the rules and regulations are published. But even the outline announced in the resolutions and speeches made clearly reveal two or three very wholesome principles that seem to have guided the promoters of the idea. The League is to be an All-India body with branches all over the country. This is essential if the stupid, suicidal jealousy of Bombay, deftly fostered in other provinces by interested parties, is to be avoided. It marks the League clearly from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau which is exclusively a Bombay organisation, without branches anywhere else in the country. In this country, and in present conditions, we cannot believe there can be any real divergence or conflict of interests between the commercial and the industrial sections of the community, and so we think the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will receive an immense accession of strength in its fight for the economic rights of India, by the formation of this All-India Tariff Reform League with branches in every important commercial and industrial centre. The great object of the League—to educate the public opinion of this country into a correct perception of the economic needs of the country—cannot be accomplished without suitable and effective branch organisations and the latter, once formed, can keep alive the impulse through a thousand and one ways that a definitely localised organisation cannot even consider. We have only to think of branches like those under the charge of men like Lala Harkishenlal at Lahore, or Pandit Malaviya at Allahabad or Mr. Birla at Calcutta, to judge how rapidly and intensively the object of the League could be accomplished. If the coeval creation of branches is a wise measure, still wiser seems to us the unwritten but obvious factor of an absence of any intimate connection with any particular industry. The League is an independent body—the common champion and guardian of the industrial interests all over the country and in every department. Had the League or its organisers committed the fatal mistake of maintaining a close union with any particular industry, they would not only have brought discredit on the League in advance, and crippled it in the bargain the moment the support of the particular industry was withdrawn from it but, what is more important, the League would have debarred itself from discussing freely, and putting forth its own honest judgment on, the most vexed questions of fiscal policy, centring round the treatment of foreign capital. Our contention simply is that its catholic character would have greatly suffered by too close an association with any single industry or concern.

The composition of the Committee appointed to consider and propose a constitution for the League—which, we note, has been adversely commented upon in interested quarters—is an additional proof of its catholicity and a guarantee of its success. Industrialists are there, indeed; and also financiers. But these are by no means overwhelming in number, importance or even in that type of intelligence needed to make the League a good fighting success. We would rather rely for the latter on professional economists in the Committee like Messrs. Natarajan, Shah and Mehta, who are trained to take a comprehensive view of every question of economic policy. And the inclusion in the League of such well-known, staunch and sturdy Labour leaders as Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee and Mr. N. M. Joshi makes it impossible for the League to become merely an organ of the capitalistic money-grabbers. There is no need for any apprehension or suspicion in this direction. For, while generally it is true that the activities of the League would lead, if successful, to a great widening of the field for employment and the consequent improvement in the standard of life for the wage-earning classes, there is no cause for apprehension that the grabbing tendencies would be allowed to assert themselves by such stalwart defenders of Labour interests. We cannot but, therefore, wish the League great success. Much, indeed, would depend on the actual constitution; and far more on the personnel of the executive authorities of the League. A perfect acquaintance with the economic problems of the day and a disinterested desire for the industrial regeneration of the country, ought to be the guiding considerations in the selection of the men who would have to bear the brunt of the fight from day to day; sinews of war must also be obtained in abundance; otherwise the League need not have been born at all. But granted the League goes about its work with the far-sighted, level-headed perspicacity that has guided its inception, there need be no apprehensions about its success.

Notes of the Day.

"Mr. Jinnah's Candidature."

Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji, in his letter which we publish elsewhere, has sought "to clear up the whole position before any one can take advantage of it". Let us assure him that his fear is groundless for the obvious reason that the position has been as clear as crystal to every one except Mr. Lalji who seems determined to avoid facing realities. We cannot understand what purpose Mr. Lalji seeks to serve by repeating what has never been questioned, namely, that he has been duly nominated by the Swaraj Party and that the constitution of the Swaraj Party requires that those who wish to join it must be Congressmen. The position, as we have said, is clear. It is that, in view of the fact that the Swaraj Party has entered upon its election campaign late and with insufficient preparation, it must, if its experiment is to attain the maximum of success, make common cause with Independent candidates whose past record and present position in the public life of the country constitute an asset of which the value is incalculable, and of whom it can be said with certainty that they will never betray the cause of the country. Not only is Mr. Jinnah a stalwart among this class but he is among the few men of the front rank in the whole public life of the country. If it is true, as Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji suggests in his letter, that the leaders of the Swaraj Party, Deshbandhu Das, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Motilal Nehru countenanced the candidature of Mr. Lalji in opposition to that of Mr. Jinnah, they have, we regret to say, in this particular instance, not given due consideration to the interests of the country as well as of their Party. We still hope they will soon realise their mistake and persuade Mr Huseinbhai to withdraw from the contest. If they fail to do so before it is too late, the Muslim voters of Bombay who will go to the polling booths will, we are confident, evince a better realisation of national interests as well as the respective merits of the candidates by returning Mr. Jinnah to the Assembly.

"Ananda Bazar Patrika" Case.

The acquittal of the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" who were charged under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has caused some surprise to the public in Bengal. It is rarely that Magistrates and Judges in India fail to convict the accused in "sedition" cases and when a prosecution is launched by Government, the Indian public consider it to be a foregone conclusion that it will end in conviction. The law of sedition in this country is so elastic that very little option is left to the magistracy and judiciary to take a favourable view of the case for the defence and they must perforce convict those who have been writing or uttering words which are likely to give any offence to those in authority. Even if the accused pleads that he used certain expressions with the best of motives and with the least idea of spreading disaffection among the people, the Court is called upon by the law to presume that the motive of the writer or the speaker, as the case may be, is bad, because the written or spoken words are capable of an offensive construction by the readers or audience, who in sedition trials, not seldom happen to be either the police reporters or some one in the employ of Government. It is natural, therefore, that the acquittal of the accused in the present case should have caused considerable surprise, though of an agreeable character, among the public in Bengal.

A Conscientious Magistrate.

A perusal of the judgment of Mr. Roxburgh, the magistrate in question, will show that the acquittal is due to the accident of a conscientious Magistrate like Mr. Roxburgh happening to try the case! It is because Mr. Roxburgh analysed the offending article carefully and scrupulously tried to probe the motives of the writer and of the editor who published it in his paper, that the truth dawned on him that the offence of the accused might not be so heinous at all as represented by the prosecution. The article in question was a biographical sketch depicting the career of one Jatindra Nath Mukherji, a revolutionary, who was ultimately shot dead by the police in Balasore. The prosecution contended that the object of the publication of the article was to excite disaffection towards Government. The accused, however, pleaded that their real intention, as shown by the article itself, was to give a warning to the present generation of Bengalis not to follow in the wake of the revolutionary Jatindra Nath, who in spite of the many noble traits in his character, failed and lost his life. If the excellent traits of Jatindra Nath are held up for admiration, the article distinctly says that the same is done "not for rousing revolutionary spirit, not for publishing the heroism due to revengeful spirit in fight—but with a view to retard to some extent the lamentable downward course (decline) . . . The backbone of the youthful moral character of the Bengalees is gradually getting twisted through sensuality and delusion." Quoting this and other passages in the article, indicative of the motive of the writer in writing the biographical sketch, the Magistrate puts himself the question whether the writer had or had not written "with his tongue in his cheek." He comes to the conclusion that "In any case, to put it as the least favourable for the accused, I think that it is a point on which there might easily be a difference of opinion amongst a number of individuals." Following the conclusion to its legitimate end, the Magistrate finally observes: "If this case then might be decided in different ways by a number of individuals, the legal effect of such a fact is that the accused must get the benefit of the doubt." Most Magistrates in sedition cases in the past, placed in a similar position, have not bothered themselves about the legal aspects of the problem but have straightway proceeded to convict the accused because they themselves believed that the real intention of the writer, whatever the ostensible one given in the article itself, must be a criminal one, inspired by hatred of Government and a desire to stir up disaffection against it. Mr. Roxburgh, because he is a conscientious Magistrate, has given the accused the benefit of doubt. So long as the law of sedition in India remains extremely lax as it is, such acquittals must be rare. It is the law that must be modified radically if real justice is to be administered in the land.

DR. PARANJPYE'S FAILURE.

STARVING SECONDARY EDUCATION.

V.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It is painful to find that a retrograde policy of reducing the rate of grant should have been adopted by a *Minister in the new era* not only in direct violation of his principles of a life-time, but in absolute defiance of the State policy which has been in force for well-nigh three-quarters of a century. "We have resolved", says the Despatch of 1854, "to adopt in India the system of Grant-in-aid, which has been carried out in this country with very great success, and we confidently anticipate, by thus drawing support from local resources in addition to contribution from the State, *a far more rapid progress of education than would follow a mere increase of expenditure* by the Government." This policy is reiterated in the subsequent documents on Education, and in the Resolution of 1904, the Government of India emphatically accept the policy not only of welcoming "every agency that could be induced to help in the work of imparting sound education", and of aiding their efforts, but also of the *"progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise."* In their latest Resolution of 1913, the Government of India desire that "the Grant-in-aid rules should be *made more elastic to enable struggling institutions to obtain the special assistance which they require in order to attain the further measure of utility.*" It was on the strength of the policy embodied in these pronouncements that private institutions came to be founded and run, and have been quietly doing the work which Government is *morally* bound to do, and thus relieving the Government of no small part of its burden which it has got to bear.

ROLE OF AIDED SCHOOLS.

Only a casual glance at the pages of the Report of the D. P. I. is needed to convince one of the very important part these aided institutions have played in the cheapening and expanding of education, and bringing it within reach of *the poorer classes and country-side pupils.* Government runs 23 High Schools, all in District towns, and educates only 8,610 pupils at a cost of Rs. 83 per pupil, out of which *it has to bear Rs.* 52. But the aided High Schools in the districts and out-of-the way towns number 94 and educate as many as 28,716 pupils at a cost of Rs. 63 per pupil, out of which *the Government bears only Rs.* 20. If, as a result of the Minister's new policy, these schools were unfortunately to collapse, then Government will have to provide accommodation for the 29,000 pupils now in aided schools, by starting and running new Government schools; and the cost to Government, at Rs. 52 per pupil, will be not less than Rs. 15 lakhs in lieu of a little over 6 lakhs, which it doles out at present by way of grants. This is in respect of secondary education for boys alone. But there is, in addition, the education of boys in middle stage and of girls in both stages.

It will be further seen from the Report that whereas Government maintains in all 34 schools—both high and middle—and educate only 10,509 pupils of both sexes, the aided schools, the majority of which are working quietly and unostentatiously in out-of-the way places, number 312, and educate 49,241 pupils, *almost five times the number in Government schools.* In addition to these there are 51 unaided recognised schools, which educate 9,701 pupils, that is to say, almost as many as the Government schools do. It will be thus evident that what Government has been doing in the matter of education is a mere flea-bite compared with what voluntary effort has been doing in that direction, and that aided institutions relieve Government of its

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 11th 12th, 13th and 17th instant.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LABOUR'S DISAPPROVAL

MR. HENDERSON'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The official seal of Labour disapproval of Imperial Preference was given by Mr. Henderson in his speech at Durham to-day when he declared Mr. Bruce was asking for a full programme of Tariff Reformers' preference which would impose an insupportable burden on the impoverished people. Duty on dried fruits involved a distinct violation of Mr. Bonar Law's election pledge while ten years' guarantee regarding empire grown sugar would not bind the Labour Government if such a Government materialised within that period.—Reuter.

GOVT'S PREFERENCE PROPOSALS.

IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT TAXING FOOD.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Sir John Simon, in a speech at the National Liberal Club said Government's preference proposals might be trumpery and negligible but they involved an important admission that the next step was impossible without taxing food. Mr. Bruce had said it was useless dodging the main issue and was making fairly clear his ultimate idea was to tax food and raw materials. Sir John Simon referring particularly to the proposal to guarantee preference on sugar for ten years asked what right any Government had to continue the burden on one of the most important foodstuffs. He concluded by saying the Empire would best justify itself by declaring we at heart adhered to the principle of trading with the world and not by hopeless effort to become self-supporting. —Reuter.

PROPOSED EMPIRE CRUISE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. Baldwin presided at to-day's Conference at which Mr. Amery opened the discussion on Naval Policy. In the course of this he outlined the itinerary for the proposed Empire Cruise by the "Hood" and "Repulse" and a light cruiser squadron. The Conference cordially approved the proposal.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Contrary to expectations Mr. Amery's Conference speech is not being published. The Empire Cruise will embrace South Africa, Gold Coast, Australia and New Zealand. The ships will return via Canada and the Panama. They sail in Autumn, possibly in November.—Reuter

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON NAVAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Economic Conference this morning continued discussion on the report of the Imperial Shipping Board, and passed a resolution thanking the Board for its services to the Empire.

This afternoon was devoted to technical discussion on naval defence at the Admiralty, also to the appointment of a Committee to work on wireless and communications generally following the lines of Sir L. Worhtington-Evans's speech.—Reuter.

JOURNEY TO AUSTRALIA.

ANTICIPATION OF A SHORTER TIME SCHEME.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

In a statement to the Economic Conference regarding the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee, Sir Halford Mackinder anticipated an early development of a scheme for combined air, sea and land communications shortening journey to Australia by a week.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S EFFUSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

With picturesque ceremonial, the Club of the Knights of the Round Table, elected the Maharaja of Alwar, Senior Knight. His Highness received an ovation. He declared that he had long ago realised that the Empire was not linked with fetters of steel but with silken cords of love and goodwill. He referred to No. 10, Downing Street as the ostentatious building which swayed the destinies of nations insids and outside the Empire. Regarding the Indian Self-government, he said, "India looks upon you for help. Earn her gratitude and you will have no portion within the Empire more loyal and grateful than my motherland."—Reuter.

U. P. LIBERALS.

URGE DR. SAPRU'S WITHDRAWAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Provinces Liberal Association, it was resolved to send the following cable to Mr. H. S. L. Polak, the Secretary, Indian Overseas Association, London:—The Committee of the United Provinces Liberal Association accords its full support to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's efforts on behalf of Indians overseas. The feeling in the country is keen on Kenya. All parties and communities are united and they are demanding equal status for Indians settled in the Empire. The Committee urges Dr. Sapru's withdrawal from the Conference unless he is satisfied that Indians' claim of equality has been recognised.

THE MIND OF SIMLA.

VICEREGAL PHILIPPIC.

CONCERN FOR "REFORMS."

NABHA RESTORATION IMPOSSIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

H.E. Lord Reading to-night made important observations on some aspects of the political situation, particularly in respect of the proposals to wreck the Councils, to boycott the Exhibition, and the British Empire goods, and the Nabha Abdication and after. The occasion was a big dinner given by the Chelmsford Club in his honour as the Patron. A large and distinguished gathering of prominent officials and non-officials participated and covers were laid for more than seventy, including Lord Rawlinson.

SIR MAHOMED SHAFI PROPOSES TOAST.

Sir Mahomed Shafi (President), proposing the Viceroy's Toast assured him of the loyal co-operation and wished him godspeed at the time when His Excellency, having completed half the term of his office in studying the complicated political situation and maturing plans, was on the threshold of the second half when a practical shape could be given to those plans. The political situation to-day was comparatively brighter. The darkest cloud which resulted from Sevres Treaty had been removed and in this connection he, as a Mussalman Member of the Government, thanked the Viceroy for the material contribution towards the settlement which he and his Government had made.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

H.E. the Viceroy responding observed that his special charge was to assist and guide India to further progress in Parliamentary institutions. Serious difficulties during the first half of his term were encountered and fortunately surmounted, but might recur. To those desirous of advance on the path already mapped, the question of supreme importance was co-operation of the people and the impression produced on the British Parliament when the Reforms would come for consideration. Between now and 1929 was therefore a period of vast moment. For this reason he could not view with complete unconcern the proposals to wreck the constitution. He deprecated them and did not regard them seriously and believed they would not succeed. but nevertheless he wanted to warn those who cherished the cause of reforms from avoiding any course which might encourage the wreckers. Assuming that their programme would meet with full success, its highest achievement could be the paralysis of the reformed constitution. It certainly would not paralyse the Government, for, they were prepared to meet the situation. The Government would be continued save that the reformed constitution would be in abeyance. Here indeed would be a check of the onward march and a severe blow at the Reforms.

EMPIRE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

Referring to the proposals to the boycott of the Empire Exhibition and British and Empire goods as a result of the Kenya decision the Viceroy said he was troubled by these boycott proposals because of the effect they would produce upon British public and Parliament. As a result of the exhibition boycott, even if successful, certainly England and the Empire would not be the loser. Only India would lose the unique opportunity of displaying her resources and quickening her development and increasing the welfare of her people. There was nothing to gain but everything to lose. The cause of Indians overseas would not gain in strength by an action of this character. As for Kenya, Government realised the vital importance of the immigration question and would have the fullest opportunity of representing its views. Although he did not believe that the renewed attempt to boycott British goods would succeed, he felt that whether these boycotts failed or succeeded they would injure the cause of India's progress. "I know my countrymen," His Excellency declared, "and have no hesitation in asserting that they will completely fail in their intended effect. I have but one object in mind. It is if I can, to prevent an action which must have prejudicial effect on the interests and progress of India. Believe me, the better course is to trust to the sense of fair-play and justice which is so strongly a marked characteristic of the British people.

AFFAIRS AT NABHA.

Referring to the situation in the Punjab, where the interest naturally centred for the moment on the Nabha affair, His Excellency refrained from divulging the nature of the grave charges against the Maharaja of Nabha. Incidents occurred between the two states of Nabha and Patiala which threatened the King's peace and to develop into armed conflict. He was happy to state that relations between his Government and the ruling princes were eminently satisfactory and were regulated in accordance with established principles. In the case of Nabha they would have adopted a regular course but in view of the urgent necessity of arriving at a decision to save the prisoners who were languishing in jail and to reform the administration of the State they decided to accept the terms of the voluntary surrender of the Maharaja. "I am told rumours are being circulated of His Highness' restoration. It is well that there should be no illusion in this respect. His Highness had ceased for all time to rule in Nabha. In due course his son will succeed to the gadi. Meanwhile the affairs of the State will be restored to order and justice will again prevail." Concluding the Viceroy briefly alluded to Hindu Moslem relations and warned that these must keep India back rather than urge her forward. Every true friend of India should assist in composing the differences so that peace and harmony might prevail and hand in hand all people of India might march together on the road of progress (prolonged cheers).

NINETEENTH GANDHI DAY.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING.

NEXT DIWALI RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to celebrate the Nineteenth Gandhi Day, a public meeting of the women of Bombay was held, an Thursday afternoon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. Avantikabai Gokhale presiding. Dr. Jethalal Vohra and Mr. L. G. Khare addressed the meeting on the boycott question. There was also a small exhibition put up in the hall by the Rashtrya Street Sabha in conjunction with the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. The exhibition contained all sorts of Swadeshi articles and other household requisites. Mr. B. F. Bharucha was the central figure in the organisation of the Exhibition.

Dr. Jethalal Vohra, opening the proceedings, said that they knew very well the purpose for which they had gathered there. They had gathered there on the auspicious occasion of the nineteenth Gandhi Day. Exactly nineteen months had elapsed since the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. He was not there to narrate to them at length the many and distinguished services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi to his dear country. Suffice it to say, that no Indian had played his part in the fight for the political emancipation of his country better and nobler than Mahatma Gandhi, who was their acknowledged great leader. Mahatma Gandhi had a burning desire to see his country free from foreign domination, as Zaglul Pasha had for his country, Egypt. Zaglul Pasha was banned from Egypt and taken to England where he was compelled to stay for a long time. They knew very well how the people of Egypt fought tooth and nail with the authorities concerned for the release of their great leader Zaglul Pasha. The compaign of Egyptians for the release of their leader was constantly and consistently carried on inspite of the obstructions and opposition of the authorities concerned. At last, when Zaglul Pasha was released and allowed to return to his country, people of Egypt heaved a sigh of relief and gladly welcomed their great hero of the land.

MORE EFFORT WANTED.

Continuing he said that when Mahatma Gandhi was in jail, they were practically making no efforts for his release. Instead of launching a firm and consistent campaign for the release of Mahatma Gandhi, they were engaged in party strifes and squabbles. The example of Egyptians was already before them and he hoped that they would, by setting aside their petty political differences, set on foot a vigorous campaign for the immediate release of their great leader Mahtma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi, the speaker continued, had great faith in the activities of the women of Bombay. If they wanted to be worthy of the confidence and trust reposed in them, by the Mahatma, it was high time they followed in his footsteps. The least the women could do for their country was by means of working the charkha and the production of good Khadi. The Khadi that was being produced at present was very coarse, but if the women devoted more attention to their Charkha-work, he was sure they would be in a position to turn out Khadi of a very fine and decent quality.

Concluding he exhorted them to solemnly observe every month the Gandhi Day till the release of their great leader. (Cheers).

VISIT TO YERROWDA.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, next said that when on Tuesday last she along with Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi went to see Mahatma Gandhi at the Yerowda Jail, the first question that the Mahatma put to her was as to what activities the women of Bombay were being engaged in. They should therefore, be prepared to render an account of their political activities to the Mahatma, after his release from jail. That the Mahatma would some day be released and be in their midst once again was a settled fact. There was one other important thing to which she wanted to draw their attention. During the forthcoming Divali holidays they should not waste their money in crackers and illuminations. They should try to boycott every British made article and encourage the use of Swadeshi articles, if they desired to reach the predestined goal of Swaraj. They could purchase many useful Swadeshi articles if they wanted to. which were far better in quality than British made articles. (Cheers).

Mr. L. G. Khare, next, addressing the meeting said that they were celebrating, that afternoon, the Nineteenth Gandhi Day. Mahatma Gandhi had asked them to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress, but they had not, so far been able to do that. The women were as much responsible for educating the country as the men, and it, therefore, behoved them to discharge their duties entrusted to them by their great leader, Mahatma Gandhi. There were many ways in which the women of the Bombay Presidency could discharge their solemn duties towards their country. For instance. the women could help in the boycott of foreign goods by carrying on a ceaseless campaign in the city. They could also boycott Government schools and colleges, by insisting upon their children going to National schools and colleges.

LADIES AND NEXT DIWALI.

Continuing he said that in view of the forthcoming Divali holidays, they should not allow their children to waste money in foreign crackers. There was one other important thing, to which he wanted to draw their attention. At present, he found Indian students patronising cinema shows, where foreign films were exhibited. They should, therefore, prevent their children from visiting the cinemas, which would do them no good. Though these were small matters, they were quite practical in themselves, and the women of Bombay could do a lot by taking a lead in this practical boycott.

Concluding he said the Rashtrya Stree Sabha had also further duties to perform, by organising public gatherings not only in Bombay, but throughout the Presidency, with a view to educate public opinion. about its activities. (Cheers).

Mrs. Ratnabahen Mehta, next, appealed to the audience, to boycott all foreign articles including even the sweetmeats during the ensuing Divali holidays. The resolution of boycott recently passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, ought now to make them active in carrying on a vigorous and constant campaign of boycott in the city. For, unless and until, they boycotted ali foreign made goods they would never reach the goal of self-Government. She then, thanked Dr. Vohra and Mr. Khare for their instructive and interesting speeches that afternoon.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

CHEAP DURABLE GUJARAT KHADI.

To-day, under the joint auspices of the Rastriya Stree Subha and Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at Madhav Bagh from 3 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) when Khadi of all kinds and Swadeshi articles of daily use will be available. All are cordially invited to attend.

SJT. K. VENKATAPPAYYA ON NABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya, President, All-India Congress Committee wires to the Associated Press from Guntur affirming the view (expressed in his previous letter to Dr. Kitchlew) that Civil Disobedience in regard to Nabha affair should not be started without the sanction of the All-India Congress Committee of the Working Committee. He hopes that the Civil Disobedience Committee will realise the necessity of submitting their decision to the Congress Executive before taking final action.

A CALL TO ISLAM.

(Continued from Column 5.)

collected from the pilgrims and people of Hedjaz about 12,500 English pounds, out of which £1,500 was contributed by King Hussein himself. He also whole-heartedly supports the object of the mission.

APPRECIATION OF MAHATMA'S TEACHINGS.

Asked about the political situation of Palestine, the Delegation refused to speak on political matters as that was not the object of their present mission and as that might prejudice their object. Asked about their attitude towards the Indian movement, they said in Palestine Mahatma Gandhi was a household word and the people not only revered him and appreciated his political cult, but had adopted it for the salvation of their own country. They said they would be glad to see the Mahatma, if they could.

THE KHALIFATE.

Asked about the Khilafat question, the Delegation said that Muslims of Palestine had recognised Sultan Abdul Majid Khan, as the only Khalifa of the Muslims and no other's claims would be considered legitimate. They mention his name in the "Khutba" of the Friday prayers. The Supreme Muslim Council sent a Delegation to the Khalifa to congratulate and pay their homage to him. The Delegation said the Palestine Muslims would agree to everything the Angora Government did in respect of the Khilafat question, but they feel that the restoration of the Khalifa's temporal and spiritual powers are eventually necessary.

In conclusion, they thank those who had gone to receive them at the harbour, particularly the Khilafat Committee, and trust that Indian Muslims will not fail this sacred cause.

AT JUMA MASJID TO-DAY.

The members of the Delegation will attend the Juma Musjid to-day (Friday) for prayers. After prayers they will address the congregation. All prominent Muslims are requested to attend the prayers.

A CALL TO ISLAM.

FAMOUS PALESTINIAN MOSQUES.

IN NEED OF RE-BUILDING.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO COLLECT FUND.

A Delegation from Palestine consisting of Sheikh Mahomed Murad (the head of the Delegation and one of the four members of the Muslim Council of Palestine which controls the religious affairs of the country), Ibrahim Ansari and Jamaluddin Husaini arrived in Bombay by the Lloyd Triestino boat "Cracovia" on Thursday morning. The mission of the Delegation is purely religious and it has come for the purpose of collecting funds for repairing the famous Mosques known as the Masjid-Al-Akhsar and Sahratullah-Al-Musharrafa, which have got great religious traditions behind them from time immemorial and which are regarded by the Muslims of the world with great veneration, but which are now in a very decaying condition. The Delegation was given an enthusiastic reception on arrival by some prominent members of the Khilafat Committee and Khilafat volunteers. The Khilafat Committee has made excellent arrangements for their board and lodging while in Bombay. They are putting up in the Havabibi Building on Gowalia Tank Road.

A representative of the "Chronicle" called on the Delegation for information concerning their mission and they explained the object of their mission as follows:—

We have come to India to collect funds for the restoration of the famous Mosques of Masjid-Al-Akhsar and Sahratullah-Al-Musharrafa which are in a very dilapidated condition and which in view of their great religious traditions and unique architectural beauty command the respect and veneration of all nationalities. These Mosques are known to have been in existence since the time of Prophet Abraham, and it is said that Prophet Abraham went at the wish of the Almighty to sacrifice his own beloved son, Ismail, on the site of one of the Mosques. These Mosques, in turn, were regarded with great veneration by the Jews, Christian and Muslims. When Palestine was conquered by the Muslims, these Mosques came into their possession, but even at that time they were so age-worn and weather-beaten that they were almost in ruins. In the year 72 Hejira, Khalifa Abdul Malik-Bin-Maruvan re-built these Mosques and restored their former architectural glory and enhanced their beauty still more. The Muslim tradition about these Mosques, besides those connected with other former Prophets, is that Prophet Mohamed ascended to the heavens from one of these Mosques on "El-Burak." This tradition connected with these Mosques has made them the objects of great reverence for the Muslims throughout the world.

AMOUNT NEEDED FOR RE-BUILDING.

The Muslims of Palestine want to restore these Mosques, and for this purpose they require funds. The famous Muslim architect, Mimaar Kamaluddin Bey of Constantinople, who is the First Architect in the Ministry of Works of the Angora Government, with five other expert architects, are now in charge of re-building these two famous Mosques. They have come to Jerusalem with the permission of the Khalifa, and according to their estimate 150,000 Egyptian guineas (approximately Rs. 24 lakhs) are required to restore the buildings, and to restore them to their former condition of architectural beauty, it would require half a million Egyptian guineas. The Palestine Waqf properties bring an income of 50,000 Egyptian guineas per annum, out of which 35,000 guineas are set apart for the maintenance of other Mosques of the country and other religious places, and 5,000 guineas for the maintenance of the newly-founded Muslim Orphanage for the bringing up of those orphans who lost their parents in the recent war and about 5,000 guineas are set apart for the Muslim religious College and the remaining 5,000 guineas are spent in paying remunerations to the architects and other officers appointed in connection with the repairing of these two Mosques. As the restoration of these two famous Mosques, which are mentioned in the Holy Quran, is of universal Muslim interest, and as the Palestine Muslims are not rich enough to bear all the expenses, the Delegation is now out for collection of funds for this noble cause from all the Muslims of the world.

After visiting the important cities of India, the Delegation propose to visit Java, Sumatra, Afghanistan and Mesopotamia. Another Delegation will shortly proceed to Egypt and other African Muslim countries. Some non-Muslim rich people who appreciate the architectural beauty of the two Mosques are willingly offering financial help and even King George of England wanted to help the movement, but they have thankfully refused their assistance, as they reasonably think that the first contribution must come from the 400 million Muslims of the world, which ought to be sufficient for the purpose. Here in India also they do not wish to tax the Hindu well-wishers for this purpose. The Khalifa whole-heartedly supports the mission and assured some Palestinian representatives who went to him to congratulate him on his election to the Khalifate that he would issue a Fatwa in this connection to all Muslims of the world to contribute their mite for this noble purpose. The Angora Government is also anxious to help the movement in every respect. But as their need for the restoration of devastated Anatolia is more pressing, the Arabs have refrained from asking them for any monetary help. But in spite of their difficulties, the Angora Government is supplying them with the best porcelain tiles, which are manufactured only in an outlying district of Angora. A Delegation from Palestine visited the Hedjaz during the last Haj Pilgrimage and

(Continued in counmn 3.)

LATE LORD MORLEY.

CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE.

ADJOURNED TILL 2ND NOVEMBER.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when it was decided to give a plot to the Mayawat Samadia community as their new burial ground. The Corporation passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Lord Morley under whose regime reforms were inaugurated which "would set India on the way to responsible self-Government." Dr. Velker objected to that statement and other portions of the resolution on the ground that there were differences of opinion as to the value of the reforms etc. Some members supported the amendment, Mr. Patel stating that while in London he had seen Lord Morley several times and it was impossible to convince him that India could ever win responsible Government. Morley's "settled fact" he said, was unsettled within ten years. Mrs. Hodgkinson was quite unware of Lord Morley's dictum about Swaraj being moonshine, but Mr. Patel brought home the point to her. The amendment was, however, negatived.

The Corporation was then adjourned for a fortnight and the next meeting will be at 3 p.m. on November 2nd.

SPECIAL BURIAL GROUND.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Songadas Tulsidas complaining that Policemen harassed poor hawkers of vegetables at Bhuleshwar and that some times they threw away their baskets together with their contents. It suggested that certain portions of the roadside in all localities might be reserved for these men.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the applicant be informed that Corporation had already made arrangements as suggested by him.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Bhika Makar Patel on behalf of the Mayawat Samadia, community asking for a special burning ground for his community on the Haines Road.

Mr. Fuzal Rahimtoolah moved that the matter be referred to the Burial Ground Committee for report, and Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded.

Mr. P. C. Sethna moved that the land be given at once and the amendment was only seconded.

The Commissioner said this community had already two burning grounds for the disposal of their dead, and if every community was to have a separate piece of land he did not know where the thing would stop.

The amendment was passed.

LORD MORLEY.

Dr. H. E. Sukhia moved:—"That the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay desire to place on record their profound feelings of sorrow at the death in London on the 23rd September 1923, of Viscount Morley, who was the Secretary of State for India, from December 1905 to November 1910 a period of vital importance to India—and under whose regime were initiated the Minto-Morley Reforms which have paved the way for the more recent reforms that have definitely set India on the way to responsible Self-Government. In the death of Lord Morley the Empire has lost a true statesman, a sympathetic administrator and a gentleman of extraordinary intellectual energies, high literary attainments and honest political record, and India in particular has lost a truly political benefactor. His personality commanded universal respect owing to his disinterested and sincere endeavour for public good. 2. That the President be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Dr. Dadachanji seconded.

Dr. M. B. Velker moved an amendment deleting all those sentences in the first para after "November 1910" to "public good." The second para was to remain. Dr. Velker said there was difference of opinion about the reforms leading them to responsible Self-Government as it was Lord Morley who spoke of Swaraj as a moonshine.

Mr. Mathradas Trikamji seconding said they did not subscribe to all that had been said by Dr. Sukhia. But whatever Morley's political opinions might have been they respected him as a literary man.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said before moving the resolution the mover might have consulted some members. Lord Morley wanted to be buried without much noise, and that end would have been attained if Dr. Sukhia had seen his way to consult other people. While Lord Morley was an honest politician whether he had served India was a question.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson did not know where Lord Morley had stated that all talk of Swaraj was moonshine.

Mr. J. B. Potit thought that resolutions of such a character should only be brought forward after consultation with different members of the Corporation. No doubt he was a great English man, and there was also no doubt that he had set India on its way to the fulfilment of her aspirations. But he had also said that in asking for Self-Government India was asking for an impossible thing and that she would never get it. He also stated that the partition of

(Continued on next page.)

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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SWARAJ PARTY & ELECTIONS.

POSITION OF BOMBAY CANDIDATES.

The Bombay branch of the Swaraj party have issued the following bulletin analysing the position and connections of all candidates contesting the elections to the Legislatures from Bombay city constituencies:—

Of the candidates contesting the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council seats from Bombay, a large number are sitting members of the Corporation. It would be interesting to scan the list of these candidates and find out who is who. Of the 106 members on the Corporation 40 belong to the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party. It will be useful for the voters to know who from among the Council candidates belong to the Nationalist Municipal Party and who do not.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(a) Bombay City non-Mahomedan Constituency—There are five candidates in the field. Their names are (1) Mr. V. J. Patel, (2) Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, (3) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, (4) Mr. Dumasia and (5) Mr. Petit.

The first, the fourth and the fifth are sitting members of the Corporation. Mr. Patel but have not joined the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party as also the President of the Swaraj Party of Bombay. Mr. Dumasia and Mr. Petit are members of the Corporation buthave not joined the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party.

Mr. Patel, therefore, is the only candidate of the Swaraj Party and of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party seeking election to the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the non-Mahommadans of the Bombay City.

BOMBAY CITY.

(b) Mahomedan Constituency.—There are three candidates whose names are (1) Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee (2) Mr. Barodwalla and (3) Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

The first two are sitting members of the Corporation. Mr. Husseinbhoy is a member of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party and is a Swaraj Party candidate for the Assembly. Mr. Barodawalla is not and cannot be a member of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party. Mr. Husseinbhoy is thus the only Swaraj Party candidate for the Legislative Assembly for this constituency.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(1) Bombay City non-Mahomedan (North)—There are 10 candidates for three seats. The following are the names of those who are sitting members of the Corporation amongst them:—(1) Mr. Poonjabhai Thackersey, (2) Mr. Shivdas Chapsi, (3) Mr. Batlivala, (4) Mr. Baptista, (5) Mr. Athavle, (6) Mr. Javle. Mr. Poonjabhai and Mr. Shivdas are the members of the Nationalist Party. The other four are not members of the Party. Mr. Shivdas is considering the question of retiring in favour of Mr. Jaykushlal K. Mehta who, though not a member of the Corporation, is along with Mr. Poonjabhai a Swaraj Party candidate for this constituency. Mr. Poonjabhai is thus the only Nationalist Corporator put up by the Swaraj Party as a candidate.

(2) Bombay City non-Mahomedan (South).—There are 13 candidates. Ten of them are sitting members of the Corporation. (1) Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, (2) Mr. K. F. Nariman, (3) Dr. M. B. Velkar, (4) Dr. Dadachanji, (5) Dr. Fernandes (6) Dr. Sukhia (7) Mr. Marzaban, (8) Mr. Boman Beheram, (9) R. B. Pai, (10) Dr. Veigas.

The first three namely, Mr. Balubhai Desai, Mr. Nariman and Dr. Velkar are members of the Nationalist Party and candidates selected by the Swaraj Party. The remaining seven are neither here nor there.

(3) Bombay City, Mahomedan.—Of the seven candidates, six are sitting members of the Corporation. Their names are (1) Mr. Jaffarbhoy A. Laljee, (2) Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji, (3) Mr. Haroonwala, (4) Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, (5) Mr. Mahomadali Allibux, (6) Mr. Rahimtulla.

Mr. Laljee and Mr. Haji are members of the Nationalist Party. The remaining four are not. Mr. Laljee and Mr. Haji are also candidates selected by the Swaraj Party. Mr. Mirza and Mr. Rahimtulla are nominated members of the Corporation.

THINGS AT A GLANCE.

To analyse, there are thus 8 candidates for Assembly and 30 for the Bombay Legislative Council. Out of these thirty-eight, twenty-seven are sitting members of the Corporation. Of these 27, the following 8 are members of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party and also the candidates selected by the Swaraj Party.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NON-MAHOMEDAN.

Mr. V. J. Patel.

MAHOMEDAN.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

NON-MAHOMEDAN (NORTH).

1. Mr. Poonjabhai Thackersey.
2. Mr. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta. (Not a member of the Corporation.)

NON-MAHOMEDAN (SOUTH).

1. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.
2. Mr. K. F. Nariman.
3. Dr. Velkar.

BOMBAY CITY, MAHOMEDAN.

1. Mr. Laljee.
2. Mr. Haji.

The remaining 19 are neither members of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party nor of the Swaraj Party.

"MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Thanks for publishing my letter. As regards your assumption about the letter of Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan while I feel sorry that you have done me and Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan an injustice, I also feel thankful to you, as it has given me an opportunity to clear up the whole position before anyone can take advantage of it.

I have been of opinion that only with a solid party can we be able to do what would be necessary in the Councils and hence I joined the Swaraj Party. I had first intended to stand for the local Council, but after discussion with the leaders of the Party in accordance with their desire I have stood for the Assembly. It was then that Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan in order to encourage me gave me his letter. You are aware that the constitution of the Swaraj Party requires that one who wishes to join it must be a Congressman; then in the rules of the Party it has been laid down that the Provincial bodies are entitled to select candidates for the Local Council and for the candidates for the Assembly the Provincial bodies are to recommend candidates to the Central Body who are to make the selection.

I was recommended by the Local Body as candidate for the Assembly. The Central Body which consists of Sjt. C. R. Das, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru and others selected me as the Party candidate in this month just a couple of days before I put in my nomination.

Further, I may say that during the Congress session in Delhi in September last we read Mr. Jinnah's manifesto in your paper and it is an open fact that all the leaders were freely discussing the same; again, after the Congress, a meeting of the Swaraj Party was held when Mr. Jayakar drew the attention of the leaders to the candidature of Mr. Jinnah for the Assembly and if I may be excused I may say that not only Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan but Sjt. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru and others had also some discussion with a few leading Congressmen (who, I believe, are keeping away from the election) about Mr. Jinnah's candidature. So, Mr. Editor, you will agree that with Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan all the members of the Central Body have recommended me and that the members of the Central Body were by the beginning of this month fully aware of all the candidates.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

393, Hornby Road,

Bombay, October 17.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last year during the Municipal Elections it was Mr. Baptista one of the grand ranks amongst the Indian politicians who wrote to the Press that for some time to come Indians will vote on communal basis and the result, for all practical purposes, has been as he anticipated. Owing to the N. C. O. propaganda in 1921 unfortunately in the Legislative Council to-day from Bombay South Constituency (A, C. and D Ward) we have two Parsis and one Christian for all the three seats; not a single Hindu. On the basis of voters there should be at least 2 Hindus and one Parsi, there being 30,000 and 10,000 voters respectively. The N. C. O. men have come into the field somewhat late in the day and they have put in 3 candidates for three seats as if all the voters are N. C. O's. This want of foresight will, it is feared, be to the advantage of other communities and the N. C. O's. will be beaten hollow. The Liberals have also nominated 3 candidates and they too do not seem to have any foresight. It is therefore the duty of voters to exercise their discretion properly and not to yield to pressure of any kind. In voting for a candidate we must realise whether the candidate has a keen sense of duty and whether he has done any useful work in the past, and also whether he has the necessary time to devote to public work. Voting is by ballot and in the ballot-room you are your own master and as it ought to be. Cards of promises filled in are not binding on you. Exercise your right of voting properly and see that you elect one Parsi and two Hindus. If you do not take care, the Hindu candidates will go to the wall as in 1921 elections. What will you do then?—Yours, etc.

A VOTER.

MR. SASTRI AND MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS' CONDIDATURE.

We are asked to publish the following letter which Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has addressed to Mr. N. M. Joshi supporting the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas:—

Basavangudi, Bangalore City,
16th October 1923.

My dear Joshi,

I shall be very grateful for a line assuring me that Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has good chances of being elected to the Assembly at the ensuing election. Close association for a few months over the Kenya question in London has enabled me to form a just opinion of his ability, patriotism and devotion to work. Even if he had not already established his name as one of the ablest and sturdiest members of the last Assembly, his claim to the support of Bombay voters would be incontestable. As it is, the least I would say is that the new Assembly would be the poorer for his failure to secure again the confidence of his constituency. We have a stiff fight in front of us and it will not do to discard tried soldiers.

Yours, sincerely,

(Sd.) V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

SWARAJ PARTY'S NEW ACQUISITIONS.

DR. GOUR SIGNS THE CREED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

Among the latest acquisitions of the Swarajya party are Doctor H. S. Gour of Nagpur Nawab Sarfaraz Hussain Khan of Patna and Rai Piarey Lal Saheb of Delhi who, having signed the creed and given the undertakings required by the party have been recommended by their respective provinces to the Central Swarajya Council for adoption as party candidates for the Assembly.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first twenty-one places in order of merit at the recent Open Competitive Examinations for the Indian Civil Service:—

Finlay, W W.
McElhinny, G W.
Whittaker, A.
Egerton, W le B.
Gough, F O G.
Dalziel, W W.
Joshi, G K.
Vickers, C A.
del Tufo, M V.
Rajagopalan, P.
Wallis, L G.
Carse, W.
Corry, W C S.
Holmes, W.
Satthianadhan, W R S.
Ray, S N.
Bajpai, S S.
Rutnam, D R.
Seal E A.
Godsall, W D.
Baksi, N.

VACANCIES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

WARNING TO CANDIDATES.

A circular has been issued by Government to all heads of offices pointing out that it has come to the notice of Government that when a vacancy in any Government service is notified and applications are invited for it, applicants frequently attempt to enlist support for their applications from persons of influence. This practice is objectionable, and places officers so approached in an embarrassing position. All officers of Government should therefore in future refuse to give any personal recommendations to candidates for posts under Government. In future Notifications or Press Notes inviting applications for appointments to Government service will include a clause to the following effect:—

"Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Intending candidates are also warned that they should not attempt to see any Member or Minister of Government or Secretary, Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary to Government unless they are called for a personal interview."

MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So far two letters have appeared in your columns over the signature of Mr. W. T. Halai lifting a fringe of the bureaucratic veil over one or two little things exercising public opinion just at present. One is with regard to the Back Bay scheme, being an allegation that those who fathered the scheme were not going to be as bad as their word, after all, and had confided to a friend of Mr. Halai that they had decided not to be sticklers for the original programme. "If this be so," said Mr Halai, (which is emphatically not so, says the Director of Information) "much of the agitation that has been created against the presentation of an address to the retiring Governor or at least that portion of it which relates to development ought to vanish."

Very well. That portion of the agitation, at any rate, with Mr. Halai's permission, is not going to vanish. With regard to another 'portion' of public 'agitation', one of his esteemed friends informs Mr. Halai that Mr. Horniman has been chalked out a path by the India Office by which he can circumvent the rigours of the past four years. "If so," says Mr. Halai (let us allow time for the Director of Information to interrupt this time), "in the near future the cause of agitation on this ground for presenting a valedictory address to H.E. the retiring Governor ought to be dropped as we shall in that case be able to see Mr. Horniman procuring a passage to India in January and he will be amongst us in the month of February next year."

Now, Sir, Mr. Halai is no doubt within his bounds to enlighten the public by sharing with them whatever the feathered tribe whisper to him. But I do not understand the suspicious irrelevancy of his going off at a tangent on both occasions and mentoring the agitation-makers to drop this and that portion of their 'agitations.' Was he concerned more with seeing that eventuality than with the mere news side of the two letters?—Yours, etc.,

BETWEEN THE LINES.

LATE LORD MORLEY.

(Continued from previous page)

Bengal was a settled fact, and that he would never reverse it. It had pursued a policy of intimidation and repression during his regime and he brought about a condition in India which forced some people to pursue the policy of terrorism.

INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE.

Mr. V. J. Patel agreed with the previous speaker, but he wondered why he had not supported the amendment. Mr. Petit had voted like Mr. Sethna on a previous occasion when after making a speech in support of boycott of British goods he wanted to refer the matter to a committee. Mrs. Hodgkinson wanted to know where Lord Morley had said that all talk of Swaraj was moonshine. Lord Morley had gone even further than that and said that as far as his imagination could pierce through India could not and would not have representative Government, and in his life-time, within ten years, Montagu-Cholmsford reforms, it was stated, had given them representative Government. Morley was a friend of his and he had seen him several times and Morley could never believe that India could ever have representative Government.

Mr. P. C. Sethna opposed the amendment.

The amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was passed by a majority.

The President said there was a general desire on the part of some members to adjourn the house for a fortnight and acceding to it he had resolved to adjourn till Friday, 2nd November (3 p.m.).

Mr. Patel said it was better to take the sense of the Corporation. If he did not want to do it, then he was only adjourning the Corporation on his own behalf and Mr. Patel asked him not to say that he was doing it on their account.

The President said whenever there was desire to adjourn the house he had acceded to it. Last time when they wanted to attend the Chowpatty meeting he had adjourned on the same plea and he was now repeating the thing.

Mr. Patel said the President could take the step on his own behalf but not in the name of the Corporation.

The Corporation then adjourned to 2nd November.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has passed and forwarded to Lieut. Morley, the heir of Lord Morley, a telegram on his death, putting on record their deep sense of regret at the death of Viscount Morley.

LATE MR. W. W. PEARSON.

DETAILS OF THE FATAL ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

Further news has been received by Mr. C. F. Andrews concerning the accident in Italy which caused the death of Mr. W. W. Pearson. He was travelling from Switerland where he had been staying with M. Romain Rolland and he was leaning against the door of his compartment looking at a view when the door flew open. His spine was fractured by the fall and he received fatal internal injuries, but he lingered in great suffering for seven days before he died. He received devoted attention from an Italian doctor and his English wife who was a trained nurse. He spoke constantly about India in his last illness and expressed his sorrow at not being able to return to the land he loved. He bore his suffering with the greatest fortitude right up to the end and was conscious when his brother and sister came on the fourth day from England after being summoned by a telegram.

LATE PROF. A. S. POSTWALA.

A Daman correspondent writes:—On the 6th instant. Prof. Ardeshar Sohrabji Postwala died here at the ripe age of 72 after a brief illness. Mr. Postwala was one of the oldest Parsi residents of the town, and by his modesty, amiableness and largeheartedness had gathered round him a large circle of friends, both in Portuguese India and British India. He served the Portuguese Government for many years in their Educational Department. He was a Trustee of the Daman Parsi Anjuman, and his many-sided activities for the welfare of his community are well-known. At the Oothamna (third-day) ceremony, Ervad H. J. Unwala, the Parsi Priest of the town, recounted the virtues of the deceased and a resolution was passed for including his name in the list of the dead worthies for recital at religious ceremonies. His many-sided activities were not confined to his community alone, but were cosmopolitan, as was evidenced by the large concourse of non-Parsi mourners who attended his funeral. There was hardly any movement meant for public weal in which his services were not freely given. His noble efforts in relieving the pangs of hunger and saving lives of famine-stricken villagers of Daman District, a few years ago, by collecting funds and supplying food and clothing to the unfortunate villagers, need no repetition. Though comparatively a poor man his large-heartedness was apparent in every cause and lived and died as a devout orthodox Zoroastrian. His Excellency the Governor of Daman who was at the time at Poona on learning the sad news wired a message of condolence to the bereaved family. Daman has indeed lost one of its simplest and noblest residents. May his soul rest in peace!

MUSLIM VOTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whether your Mussulman readers are non-co-operators in the sense that they refuse to have anything to do with the Councils or in the more modern sense in that they wish to non-co-operate inside the Councils, they must ardently desire the uplift of the Mussulman as a politically-minded man. When we contrast the largely attended meetings which reward the labours of Mr. Jaykar and other Hindu and Parsi candidates with the thinly-attended meeting which Mr. Khan addressed we must seriously consider our position and put our heads together to find some method whereby this apathy might be dispelled, and changed into a healthy, natural interest in the current problems of the day.

For, in politics it is not merely rights that imply strength or power, it is the use to which these rights are put, it is the capacity which can be shown to utilise them that make for political power. Thus whether in the limited sphere of current politics or with a view to the millenium which every nation, in its national pride and hope, looks forward to, we cannot possibly regard with equanimity the state in which the Mussulmans of Bombay are at present.

Mere analysis of a situation without suggestion of some remedy is mere arm-chair philosophy, the most dangerous of luxuries. And, therefore, I make bold to come forward with a suggestion. As a rule, I have always looked askance at communal associations, and have always held that the salvation of Mussulmans lay not in the distrust of the Hindus, but in placing confidence in and working hand in hand with them. But the presence of special electorates in our midst call for the establishment of communal political associations. And one of the crying needs of Muslim Bombay is the existence of a Mussulman political Association.

Such an association can become a power in the land. It can train and organise public opinion. It can arrange lectures and debates. It can become the meeting ground of politicians of rival schools, and in a hundred ways satisfy the many needs which many Mussulmans in Bombay anxious to work find in the lack of any proper institution.

It is not always true to say that the Bombay Mussulman does not respond to your call. The real truth is that the average man is left to himself and his interest in things is never stimulated.

Of such purely Muslim organisations I can speak with some experience as I had the privilege several years of ago, being the General Secretary of the Muslim Students Union, which is doing such splendid work now in its own quite unostentatious way. It was a nascent institution then, and I remember the innumerable difficulties we had to surmount. But the Young Muslim at school or at College realised the necessity of such an institution, and generously responded to the call of the organisers.

After all the Muslim voter is only the grown up school-boy or collegiate, and if enthusiastic workers are forthcoming, the Muslim Political Association might be translated from the realms of fancy into a sober fact within a few months.

I hope that with your usual courtesy you will find some space for this letter in the correspondence columns of your paper, especially as "The Chronicle" is so widely read among the Bombay Mussulmans, even though you may not be able to see eye to eye with me on every point.—Yours etc.,

M. C. CHAGLA.

High Court, Oct. 16.

INDIAN BAR.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, October 17.

It appears, from private advices received in Allahabad, that the Government of India have definitely decided to appoint a Committee of the type indicated by the Home Member to examine the whole subject of the creation of an Indian Bar, and that Sir Edward Chamier who formerly sat on the Allahabad Bench and is now the Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State will shortly leave for India to serve on the Committee.

Pandit Shamalal Nehru has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next meeting of Allahabad Municipal Board:—"Whereas it has been noticed that several members of this Board have taken, or attempted to take, land on lease by directly moving the Board and successfully canvassing, and have paid ridiculously low prices while the price fetched in one case at least where an auction was held, was 120 times more, and whereas this Board considers such malpractices are very reprehensible, it is hereby resolved that no member's application for land will be considered by the board for direct sale or lease, and any member requiring land must bid at an open auction. Resolved further any member or members who may have acquired land from this Board, within the last 5 years, without complying, with section 82 of the Municipalities Act 1916, be called upon to return the land within a month and in the case of their failure to do so action will be taken against them under Section 168 I.P.C. read with section 82 of the Municipalities Act.

LORD ROBERT CECIL TAKES REST.

LEAFIELD, midnight Oct 16.

Lord Robert Cecil, the chief British representative on the League of Nations has been ordered by his medical advisors to take complete rest and has accordingly suspended all his public activities for a few weeks. Lord Robert Cecil had a strenuous time during the recent session of the League of Nations at Geneva and he was greatly distressed by the somewhat sudden death there of Mr. Tufton his intimate friend and colleague. He made his last public appearance last Thursday when he addressed the Imperial Conference on the subject of the League of Nations and appealed to the overseas dominions to support the League as the cornerstone of British policy.—(B. O. W.).

LATE DR. MILLER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

In response to a requisition by prominent citizens of Madras the Sherrif convened a public meeting this evening to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Miller. His Excellency Lord Willingdon presided. Resolutions were passed placing on record the great loss India had sustained by the death of Dr. Miller. It was resolved that steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Miller and a Committee was appointed for the purpose.

DENGUE IN CALCUTTA DECLINING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, October 17.

A communique relating to the conference of medical men recently held at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta on the subject of dengue epidemic states that the disease first appeared in March, reached its maximum in August and is now rapidly declining. It is estimated that about half the total population of Calcutta suffered from dengue, but no fatal case of uncomplicated dengue has been reported. The disease showed a tendency to last shorter time in Indians than Europeans. Difference of opinion existed among medical men as to the means of transmission, but all agreed that the features of the epidemic were quite in keeping with its spread by mosquitoes and the communique emphasises the necessity of a campaign to deal with the mosquito.

POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was equally surprised and vexed when I read a paragraph in the detailed report of the Postmen's Conference, published in your Monday's issue—This statement was made by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and that statement was in connection with the reduction of Postmen numbering not less than 150. out of the total strength of Postmen which was 1035 prior to the last postal strike in September, 1920. It is rather strange that Mr. Buckner, the Presidency Post Master, is silent on this point, though he was supposed to publish a letter in reply, giving particulars so that the public might know as to how far the matter stands at the present moment, may I know, whether 150 Postmen have been reduced, out of the total strength of 1035 or from 952, as per statement made by Mr Sams. late P.M.G. in the first week of January 1921.—Yours etc.,

NARAYANRAO KULKARNY.

The "Pioneer" understands Sir Edward Chamier who is expected to arrive in India next month will preside over the Committee to consider the creation of the Indian Bar and every class of legal practitioner will be represented on that body.

SHETH JAMNALALJI'S MOTOR

NO BIDDER IN WARDHA; CAR SENT TO RAJKOT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WARDHA, Oct. 18.

Seth Jamnalalji's motor car and *'baghi'* have been consigned to Mr. Murzbar Ratansha Dawari, Rajkot, as no bidder could be found for even Rs. 10 and 3 for the motor car and *baghi* respectively. It is hoped the Rajkot public will take due notice and follow the Wardha procedure.

SIR HENRY EVAN JAMES' WILL.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Sir Henry Evan James left £138,121 including hundred sterling each to his old valet and servants and the retiring fund of the East India United Service Club, Madras and to *Sehtulislam* Karachi.—Reuter.

PERSIAN MERCHANT'S MUNIFICENT DONATION.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A Persian merchant Haji Mohammad Hussain Namazi, who spent 32 years in Hong Kong, has presented the Church Missionary Society with a fully equipped maternity hospital for Shiraz and has also contributed twelve hundred sterling annually towards its upkeep. Miss E. Thomas is now at Yezd and Doctor Emmeline Stuart at Shiraz will be in charge.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR EXTENSION OF WIRELESS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs in his lengthy reply to Sir Laming Worthington Evans, declares that it is impossible for the Company to secure the commercial and technical success of the services under the conditions advanced by the Postmaster-General. He contends that wireless is more accurate swifter and fully as reliable as cables. Moreover the latest developments have conferred secrecy. The statement concludes that if Sir Lamng Worthington Evans will consent to pooling arrangement under which the company manage their own business, contract can be signed in a few days or if he will grant non-exclusive licence for which the Company have applied. The Company's station could be opened well before the end of 1924.—Reuter.

FOOD RIOTS AT MANNHEIM.

DEMONSTRATORS FIRED ON.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Berlin.—Food disturbances at Mannheim culminated, last evening, in the police firing and killing seven and wounding many people. A party of demonstrators were hemmed in between the German police and French soldiers on Neckar Bridge. A great number of them were wounded and 60 arrested.—Reuter.

VON HOESCH INTERVIEWS POINCARE

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Paris:—Von Hoesch, the German Charge-d'Affaires, had forty minute's interview with M. Poincare on the subject of restoration of normal conditions in the occupied territories. —Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Oct. 18.—The Duke and Duchess of York have left for Belgrade to attend the Christening ceremony of the baby Crown Prince of Serbia.—Reuter.

Peking.—Despite semi-official statements, Misses Darrock and Sharp of China Inland Mission have not yet been released. The military authorities are findings difficulty in carrying on operations in the mountains. The Bandits are willing to release the captives on conditions which the army authorities are reluctant to concede. Negotiations are proceeding.—Reuter.

Important business has necessitated Mr. Edwin Montagu postponing his departure to South Africa for a fortnight. He will now arrive in Bombay about January 13th, his wife joining him there.—Reuter.

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, October 18.

The final in the Quadrangular Cricket tournament commenced to-day between the Europeans and the Mahomedans. To-day's play was marked by the sensational collapse of the Mahomedans for 85 runs all out. To the surprise of the huge crowd present the Europeans scored only 88. The collapse of the Mahomedans may perhaps be largely accounted for by 3 of their men being smartly run out and the magnificent bowling of Mahmood Hussain who accounted seven wickets and was the cause of the Europeans' poor score.

'The Mahomedans' 1st innings resulted as follows:—

Amir Ahmed, c Pigot, b Davidson ...	20
Mohmed Hussain, b Palmer	0
Mahomed Ali run out	9
Mahomed Beg run out	12
Kader Beg, b Palmer	2
Mohmmed Hussain Khan, b Davidson	0
Ali Raza Bilgrami, b Davidson	11
Shajahan, l-b-w, b Davidson	9
Jamil Ahmed, b Palmer	0
Mohamadul Hussain run out	12
Extras	9
Total	85

EUROPEANS.—First Inning.

Turner, l-b-w, b Mahmood Ali	15
C. Jameel Ahmed, b Mahmood Hussain	3
Williams, b and c Mahmood Hussain	30
McCance, l-b-w, b Mahmood Hussain	4
Miss, b Mahmood Beg	13
Pigot, c Kader Beg, b Mahmood Hussain	2
McCarthy, b Mahmood Hussain	0
Stone not out	11
Warden, b Mahmood Hussain	4
Palmer, c and b Mahmood Hussain	2
Davidson, c Bilgrami, b Mahmood Beg	1
Extras	3
Total	88

LETTER FROM ITALY.

THE LEAGUE AND THE JANINA MURDERS.

FIUME SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

THE NEW OTTOMAN AMBASSADOR.

BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.

ROME, Sept. 15.

While the League of Nations was undergoing its first real test over the Italo-Greek incident, and the League failed, Fascism also was on trial before the world, and Fascism won a spectacular victory. The trouble between Italy and Greece enabled Signor Mussolini to show his character, as it helped him also to see clearer in the international situation. Compelled to act as he did by the clear call of his people, he now knows who are the true friends of his country and who are the enemies of his regime. Securely aware that he truly interprets the will of all his people, he knows also what little importance he need henceforth attach to the various utterances of the Italian Politicians, formerly known as party leaders and of the foreign diplomats who flattered him with irrelevant praise, before his true strength was accurately gauged. What he is learning is illuminating, and will serve him well in his future dealings with England.

After an ultimatum which was not unprecedented, which was indeed, much less severe in its terms than that of France to the same Greece in 1916. Italy bombarded Corfu and occupied it, as President Woodrow Wilson had caused Vera Cruz to be bombarded for a similar offence.

ENTER—THE POWERS.

Thereupon nations took sides without much forethought as to the possible consequence to themselves. England dissappointed Italy the most, as being the one nation upon which Italy thought she could rely to uphold her case. England's handmaiden, or the lawyers' waste-heap of Geneva, where a League of certain Nations purports to regulate the world, became a cage of chatterers and irresponsible gossipers. Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Curzon both displayed even less statesmanship than was expected of them, when the fear of Basil Zaharof's displeasure made them threaten Italy with a world boycott. Because Corfu would be extremely useful to Italy if it were hers, they were not willing to let her occupy it; and by their suspicions betrayed their true temperements. Moreover they have grown so accustomed to the fumes of adulation which are daily sent up to their nostrils from the small nations that look upon England as a patron and purveyer of funds that they are unwilling to look at their delicate child with other eyes then those of fond parents. When Mussolini's firm stand made them see their blunder, it was too late. *He will remember.* The fact that they are both devoid of a sense of humour made their gradual change of attitude more amusing. During the Lausanne Conference, Lord Curzon indulged in one of his fits of childish anger because Ismet Pasha had not expressed sufficient respect for the L.D.N., but now there is not a newspaper reader that can express any at all. Forgetting that no pressure exerted from Geneva could possibly influence Mussolini against the clear and conscious will of the Italian people, Lord Robert Cecil spoke of arbitration and reprisals which he could not enforce, unless Englishmen were willing to fight for the sake of Greece, a fact which they showed a year ago they would not do. Italy has as much right to exercise her own judgment as the United States, which repeatedly ignore the Cecil blandishments and the psalms of his propagandists, and bluntly deny that they will ever enter the League.

THE LEAGUE'S PRESTIGE.

Your correspondent's knowledge of American politics at first hand enables him to assure your readers that the United States are to-day even less inclined to enter the League than they were ever were. To argue for the League, or the World Court, has proved unlucky in America. A superstitious fear of physical danger will prevent any politician from imitating Wilson and Harding. Argentina having withdrawn, and Brazil being rather inclined to do so, with Russia Germany and Turkey also out in the freedom of their own honour, there is little left upon which the League can be reared to a successful adolescence. The great idea of a real League of Peoples was twisted into a polyglot farce, with an English prompter who did not know more than one part. No one treats the League seriously but the Swiss hotel-keepers of Geneva and a section of British Liberals and Labourites whose kind heart is greater than their knowledge of world politics and human nature. Yet it presumed to dictate to Signor Mussolini, of all men the least amenable to lawyers' blandishments and verbal threats.

And to dictate on behalf of whom! of the degraded government of Athens, unrecognized by the powers, and scathingly characterised at Lausanne by Lord Curzon himself The latter may be a nobleman with an amazing string of recent titles; but his personality and behaviour would rather indicate a man of no ancestors, whose manners have not grown in proportion to the wealth he has twice married. I would not even venture to say of him what is obviously true of Lord Robert Cecil, that he is intellectualy honest and sincere. Although it would have difficult to explain what business it was of the England of 1923 if Italy took Corfu in order to enforce decency upon the nation that burned and looted Smyrna, that killed in cold blood its own leaders and murdered the delegates of an international mission which was establishing a reasonable frontier with Albania, yet not Lord Curzon alone but a good number of English so-called liberal leader writers loudly prattled of principles and treaties that were not involved, denied Italy's right to occupy the island, sneered at Mussolini's solemn promise to return it when satisfied and thereby alienated perhaps the last worth-while friend England had on the Continent.

THE LEAGUE CLIMBS DOWN.

Two whole days had to be spent in Geneva by all concerned, under the eyes of many amused onlookers, in order to allow the secretaries of the Cecil clan to wriggle out of the false situation in which their patron had foolishly but deliberately jumped. Ten words in direct, firm language proved better than all the lawyer's arguments. "If the League declares itself competent, we shall leave the League." Mussolini being known as a man who means what he says, even if he perhaps did not always weigh all his words in the past, the League had to back down. When assured by several friends that their chief had blundered, the few hundred men who live on the League feared for their jobs, and preferred to explain away any expression of disapproval which might have escaped them Is it any wonder that something suddenly snapped in the heart of Italians? It is any wonder that they are now thinking of revising their personal dislike of their French neighbours and entering into closer relations with them? Whatever the French may have to fear from an Italian expansion in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, they had recognized a strong man's voice from the free world and smilingly accepted the invetable.

THE MURDER EPISODE.

A few days only before the murders, the Ambassodors' Conference at Paris had to warn the Greek Government not to interfere with the work of the Boundary Commission, and General Tellini the murdered man himself, had to protest at the action of certain Greek officers, who were tearing down the new frontier post. He called upon Greek troops to withdraw from the areas allotted to Albania, and even fixed a time in the name of the Conference of Ambassadors. When the time expired he met his death instead. There was more in this sinister episode than the handiwork of reckless bandits; and every one in the Balkans was aware of it. To blame the Greek Government itself was perhaps unjust, but the association of officials, thieves, officers, and murderers who form the Epirote bands was obviously the instigating organ, and even in Greece, the Government is responsible for its officers and civil servants.

It is true that the islands of Corfu and Paxos and other less important, command the Southern entry of the Adriatic Sea. It is also correct to state that such a command would give a great advantage to Italy if she were compelled by the Greek failure in paying the indemnity to retain the excellent position she has seized, but it is utterly unworthy to doubt the solemn word of Mussolini to evacuate the islands. It is a strategic point for Italy, but his choice of Corfu was dictated by other motives, viz. the vicinity of the place of outrage, the vicinity of Italy and the vicinity of Albania, a country in which Italy has always taken a friendly interest.

MUSSOLINI IN THE ASCENDANT.

A characteristic reply was given on September 10, by the Albania Government to the Greek charge that the murderers of the Italian Mission were Albanians: "The men are Greeks, and well known to us. Unless the Greek Government decides to arrest them. Albanians will go into Greek territory, seize the guilty perpetrators of the outrage, and deliver them to justice."

Truly, the star of Signor Mussolini is still in ascendency. His triumph in obtaining the endorsement of the Conference of Ambassadors for his demands upon Greece has brought him up on a new pinnacle of popularity among his countrymen, many of whom doubted his ability to hold his own against world statesmen. It will greatly strengthen his hands in dealing with Serbia over the ripening Fiume crisis. His method has proved to be the right one, and that of the League inefficient. Undoubtedly, had the Ambassadors not forestalled the League the crisis would still be unsolved. Italy, in accepting the Ambassador's proposals, will remain at Corfu until complete reparation is made.

THE NEW OTTAMAN AMBASSADOR.

Although it was with great regret that H. E. Djellaledin Bey's departure was witnessed by those to whom his culture and charm had endeared him, the arrival of Suad Bey was nevertheless welcome on account of his own personality. The position which he has filled in the Turkish delegation and in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made him a much desired diplomat at the present juncture. There are several important questions to be decided between Turkey and Italy. A special treaty will be prepared concerning the final status of the islands. A new impetus will also be given to the Italian Commercial relations with Anatolia. And the winding up of pending affairs in sequence to the new status of the independent Turkish State will also require much tim and tact. That Suad Bey is not lacking in the latter was proved by the interviews he gave to the Italian Press on his arrival. His diplomatic responsibility did not prevent him from expressing his personal sympathy for Italy in the Greek affair and his indignation at the gross breach of international decency perpetrated by Greece, especially considering the efficacious help given to Greece by Italy at the Conference of San Remo, where the Greeks obtained the cession of Thrace against the better judgment of many experienced statesmen. The first impression Suad Bey made in Italian official circles was extremely gratifying to his country.

THE DEATH OF VILFREDO PARETO.

On August 10, the Marchese Vilfredo Pareto died at Celigny, near Lausanne. In 1892, he had been called to the Chair of Sociology of that Swiss University, and had retained his position until quite recently. Your readers know already how important a thinker Pareto has been and how thoroughly his teaching of the last thirty years coincided with the new theories of Fascism. If ever there was a precursor of Fascism, he was the man, and no one wondered at the great admiration and regard shown towards him by Benito Mussolini. Along with Guglielmo Ferrero, author of "Between two Worlds" and Giuseppe Rensi, author of "A Philosophy of Authority," he represented the new tendency of Italian politics, I could almost say of Latin politics. That tendency eventually resulted in the creation of Fascism by Benito Mussolini, and perhaps of the new Somaten regime in Spain, although the latter may fail to establish a sound base for its necessary work of rebuilding a decayed nation.

Vilfredo Pareto had the satisfaction of obtaining general recognition at least a few months before his death. It is more than is granted, to most prophets and philosophers. If, as many assert, democracy is declining and the rule of stern uncultured minorities is to take its place, we are in for interesting times and Italy will perhaps be the most interesting place to be in at least as long as God grants life and power to Signor Mussolini.

NEARING THE END IN FIUME?

There is now a fair chance of a settlement in the international complication caused by the Fiume imbroglio. General Giardino has arrived in Foume and I do not think that any of the speculations concerning his appointment was the right one. General Giardino is one of the two or three most energetic army corps commanders of Italy, with an admirable record for discipline, tact and force of character. He is, in a way, placed in very much the same circumstances which confronted General Pittaluga in September 1919, when D' Annunzio marched into the free town and caused unmeasurable difficulties to the Italian Government. But instead of a temporizing Nitti, it is Mussolini who rules in Rome, and the man whom he has selected to represent him in Fiume will not give in to intimidation from any side.

The point is, will his preserving order and discipline among the many unruly elements of Fiume be sufficient inducement to Jugoslavia to make her willing to negotiate with a sincere desire to achieve a workable treaty? If this certainty is not reached, more complications will be set in motion. We must not, moreover, preclude the possibility of a war which would begin with the murder of some local personality or of some soldiers or officers by one side or the other. There are many Serbian troops in the vicinity of Sussak, the Jugoslav frontier town, and in and about Abbazia, the Italian frontier town to the west of the state of Fiume.

A HARROWING STORY.

It is a long and harrowing story. Without recalling the difference at the Paris Conference concerning the search for a solution of the insoluble problem of the Ardiatic we need only remember the events that followed. After long negotiations between Rome and Belgrad there came in November 1920 the treaty of Rapallo which I studied in my letter to you published on July 27 last. The treaty was an exaggerated concession made by Count Sforza in the hope of preparing a commercial entente between Italy and Jugoslavia. That treaty established on paper the Free State of Fiume. The railway which serves the hinterland, and without which the port of Fiume cannot pay its expenses was to be given by Jugoslavia to the free state. In a secret letter, Sforza ceded the vital part of Fiume known as Porto Baros, or Porto Sauro, and the Delta, to Jugoslavia. On this point, never ratified by Italy, it has been impossible for successive negotiators ever to come to an agreement. While Jugoslavia holds her section of the Old Buda Pest—Agram—Fiume railway which she must give over to the free state, Italy holds Porto Baros and the Delta Delta which she should hand over to Jugoslavia. Each side claims that the other had broken the letter and the spirit of the treaty. However, since Fiume is not yet a Free State, but is merely preparing to become one, if the negotiations ever prove successful, and since the policing of Fiume is an absolute necessity Italy with the consent of the Conference of Allied Ambassadors in Paris, assumed the administration of the City. In fact, her presence and actions indicate a protectorate of the most onerous kind for herself since Italy pours funds into the city to keep the population alive. The attitude of Jugoslavia is less blamed by the Powers, since it is utterly passive and expecting. Officially she does not even admit the existence of Fiume, which she refers to as Rijeke, the Slavs having taken that leaf out of the German book, of never conceding any thing in politics, not even its ancient name to a town or free city.

MORE DISORDERS.

Mussolini wants a clear cut situation and that is one of the hardest things obtainable in a world prone to compromises. He asks for a final economic and administrative settlement in other terms, a political division and a frontier, but an economic entente. The two lungs of Fiume are its port and its railway. Neither can suffice alone to keep the place normally healthy. "Let us then unite them, each one of us retaining political and administrative control over his portion," says Mussolini. But Jugoslavia does not particularly care whether Fiume lives or dies, since the town is undoubtedly now in the hands of its Italian population, and the Croats there have no say in its affairs.

Disorders were increasing in Fiume, a Fascista having been shot only a week ago, and his murderer, well known for an agent of Zanella, having escaped into Jugoslavia. Finally the Vice-President of the Free State resigned the charge thrust upon his weak shoulders at the expulsion of Zanella by Fascisti.

Here comes the flaw in the Italian version of the Fiume affair. Zanella had, after all, been elected by the majority of the people of Fiume. Upon his resigning under threat and his returning to his masters, the Croats, his charge was assumed by Professor Depoli, Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly. Now, if the latter wished to resign, the obvious thing for him to do was to resign to the people who had elected him, to call a new election, and leave the fate of Fiume to the Free State inhabitants. Had he done this, however, the Italians reply, "it is likely that Croats, ex-Hungarian and Austrian residents anti-Fascisti Italians, Communists and all dissatisfied elements would have united forces and voted for an anti-Italian Government. This would leave the Italians leading minority, the best element of our town at a disadvantage.

THE AIM OF FASCISM.

Fascism means the rule of an active minority. And anyhow, Fiume is a strategic key for Italy's possible action in the Adriatic. We must retain our position. General Giardinoo will certainly accomplish that.

It is always the same unavoidable confusion. There are several points of view, each one of which is right in a way. Can they be reconciled? That is the question! The fact that Zanella was a sharp business man, become a cheap politician, and turned anti-Italian because he was not given the importance he thought he deserved. He now lives openly supported by the Croats, and supplies his agents and spies in Fiume with Croat funds which does not make matters easier.

The only people who enjoy this imbroglio are the ex-Austrian officials, who were once accused of not being able to rule their Southern subjects. Italy's difficulties bring a tardy but not disagreable comfort to their conscience. They created Fiume a rather artificial creation at best. The town and port meant a heavy sacrifice on the yearly budget of Hungary. Will Italy ever persuade Jugoslavia that Fiume must go on living? They ask their friends, who wonder, and do not answer.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF ITALY.

Signor Mussolini has won his point against Greece. It is possible that he may win also over Fiume. But this second victory alienates him English and American opinion, as he has already lost the sympathy of Scandinavia. Even France is beginning to doubt the possibility of retaining both the Serbian and the Italian friendships.

A very active, remorseless, campaign of inaccurate statements is in progress against Italian Fascism in all the above-named countries. The tactless attitude of several leading Fascisti has alienated the Press of the World; and the wealthiest news agencies and periodicals are declining all articles in favour of Fascism. Basil Zaharof and other leading financiers are very active. The most unhealthy sign of all was perhaps the extravagant praise of Mr. Otto Kahn. His unsolicited testimonial to Fascism was unfortunately reminiscent of the heavy rock thrown by the bear on his friend's face, to kill the fly that disturbed his slumber. Although outwardly respected, the German-Jewish-American financier is not considered a very desirable ally. Fascism is basically opposed to almost everything he has stood for at the various stages of his career. The support of Lord Rothermere is hardly more relevant.

A SHORT CATECHISM ON FIUME.

The Fiume problem has two main aspects, only one of which is spectacular enough to interest the usual correspondent. One is political, the other is economic. These two aspects are visualized differently by different people, and the only way to show the complication of the problem is to use ciphers and letters.

I.

ECONOMIC.

(a) The Serbo Croats are divided:—

(1) The Serbs proper are not very much interested, as Fiume cannot be of great value to them as a port, but do not wish to see Italy become too rich at their expense.

(2) The Croats either want Fiume and all adjacent territory or do not want Italy to have it and make money on their exports They hold the railway which feeds Fiume and do not want to let it go.

(B) Italy has many ports, all of them fearing that Fiume might divert from their own traffic something which go to them. This is especially true of Trieste.

But if Fiume were to receive some trade that could under no circumstance be diverted to Trieste or Pola, then Fiume may as well have it.

(C) Fiume, free city, wants work, and plenty of traffic, and needs for that purpose her port and her railway and her delta, regardless of what nation holds the military strategic points.

II

POLITICAL.

(A) Jugoslavia does not relish the idea of a pistol pointed at her territory. She dislikes giving up any right recognised her by any treaty, even if it be the secret clause of the treaty of Rapallo, or the unworkable treaty of San Margarita. She considers Fiume to be part of her line of advance towards the West, to make eventually the Adriatic her sea.

(B) Italy as a whole considers Fiume as a thorn in her flesh; but there is a strong sentiment of pity for the striken city with all the glamour of d'Annunzio's stand. We must remember also the obvious Italianophile attitude of a large section of the people of Fiume. Neither would it be pleasant to have to give in to the hated Slavs.

(C) The true native Fiumans as a whole would prefer Independence, with enough hinterland to be able to live in peace and plenty. Failing this, a fair majority seems inclined to accept annexation to Italy rather than face starvation and the slow death of the port. They are nevertheless somewhat sceptical as to the consequences of an annexation.

(1) A strong nucleus of genuine, Fiuman-born, Fascisti and Arditi, with Italians who had recently come to the free state insist on immediate annexation by Italy rather abndon the seizure of the railway, even by force if necessary.

(2) A strong minority favour occupation by an international police under the protection of Jugoslavia. This minority would be disposed of speedily, unless a strong policy or order were maintained by Italy.

III

(A) Whether the majority is not a minority in fact, and vice versa, has never been fairly tested. If it were fairly tested, riots would necessarily ensue, with unknown results.

(B) Fiume was an artificial effort on the part of Hungary. It does not seem as if either Italy Jugoslavia could alone stand the expense of maintaining this effort which does not correspond to their real needs.

DR. PARANJPYE'S FAILURE.

(Continued from page 6.)

moral, if not legal, burden to an enormous extent.

INADEQUACY OF AVAILABLE ACCOMMODATION.

Four years ago Sir Ibrahim informed the old Council that the accommodation available in Government and aided schools was inadequate to meet the demand and that something was required to be done if the growing demand was to be met. If this was the state of things four years ago, matters will be much worse when the Compulsory Education Act is brought into operation, and when the clamour for accommodation for secondary education will be more insistent than ever. If the unsympathetic attitude of the present Minister results in the closing of some of the existing schools as it is sure to do, and if the demand for more accommodation in secondary schools grows more pressing, as it is bound to grow in the wake of the expansion of primary education, Government will find itself driven to the necessity of providing secondary education mainly out of its own revenues at a cost very much larger than it would have had to incur if it could retain and further secure the enlistment and co-operation of voluntary effort. Then Government will find itself in the sad plight in which James II found himself, and will be obliged to seek help from private enterprise, as the King had to do from the Duke of Bedford, whose son he had judiciously murdered. And then it might have to reply in the same strain in which the Duke did "I had once a son whom I could have sent to your assistance, but I have not got him now."

Yet strangely enough, ignoring the important role played by these aided schools and still more important role these are bound to play in the new scheme of education, the Minister marks them out for his sledge hamer blow and adopts towards them a policy that is sure to result in the collapse of some of the existing schools and the prevention of the opening of new ones. Unfortunately, he does not even hold out hopes for the future, but says *"I cannot ask Government at present, until its resources have been improved for any expenditure on Secondary Education."* And the Finance Member tells the Council "we are unable to assist higher edueation and to further primary education *unless and until other means fo taxation are provided by this Council."* Thus it is evident that unless we submit to fresh taxation, secondary and higher education must starve and languish, if the present Minister continues in office.

DIARCHY IN EDUCATION.

It is regrettable that the Minister should have introduced the element of diarchy into 'education' and driven the line deep between Government institutions and aided schools. While he has been all throughout anxious to meet the clamorous demands of Government teachers for higher and revised salaries, and has even fed them fat by large increments at the expense of the poor tax payer, (the Head Masters' salaries now range between Rs. 250 and Rs. 650 and even Rs. 750), the Minister has persistently shown cold shoulder to the aided institutions. At least in consideration of the relief they are giving to Government these institutions deserved a better treatment at the hands of the Minister, who knows as well as anybody else against what odds these institutions have to work. In his Surat address he has himself pointed out that teachers in aided institutions have to be content with a bare pittance, and that "a large and fairly good school can only afford to pay about Rs. 43 on an average to its teachers."

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' BUDGET.

While the material condition of the aided schools continues to be what it was nay, in several cases is worse than what it was owing to the rise in prices of schools books, apparatus, furniture, and the insistence by Government on more hygienic conditions, improved apparatus and so on to satisfy modern educational ideals, the Minister by a stroke of the pen reduces the rate of grants and makes confusion worse confounded." And this, not to provide for further extension of primary education as expenditure on that branch of education itself undergoes a reduction by five lakhs in that budget of 1922/23—but to pacify the outcry of 'clamant serviceman' for higher appointments and larger salaries. Mr. Chaughule complained. "we find that expenditure on primary education has been reduced by five lakhs. 19 new posts have been proposed, 3 in the I.E.S. and 16 in the P.E.S. that are sought to be awarded to members of the Selection Grade." "If I were called upon to describe the present Budget, (1922/23,) in one word" said Khan Bahadur Cooper, "I would not have much hesitation in styling it as "the Government Servants' Budget." A searching scrutiny into the educational items will show that the Khan Bahadur's description is an apt and faithful one.

PAMPERING THE SERVICEMEN.

In this connection, the remarks of the Retrenchment Committee would not be out of pace. "We have noticed" asys the R. C. Report "that during recent years a considerable number of B. E. S. Officers have been raised to the status of I. E. S. apparently only with the object of filling up the latter cadre and of providing the necessary percentage of Indian recruitment. In several cases the officers so promoted have been occupying unimportant Chairs, and..... we see no reason whatever why these posts should remain on the I. E. S. cadre.....We have also been surprised to see that some of the omcers so promoted are allowed to draw overseas pay. We cannot conceive any possible justification for the grant of overseas pay to officers who neither possess an English degree nor have even studied in Europe.....We are of opinion that the two posts of Inspector of Drawing and Inspector of Science Teaching should be abolished." The Committee also recommended the abolition of the post of an I. E. S. professor and some other curtailment in the Sydenham College which alone are calculated to effect an annual saving of Rs. 10,800.

All these and the other recommendations the Committee made are only on paper, while the Government Servants' Budget flourishes like Mellins Food, untouched by human hand.

STARVING THE AIDED TEACHERS.

While the Minister could find money to pamper the servicemen, to retain superfluous posts, and even to allow overseas pay to Officers not entitled to it, he could find none *to fully meet his stipulated liability* to the aided institutions, and thus to put them in a position to give a living wage to their starving teachers.

Whereas the Government of India Resolution of 1913, referred to above urges relaxation of Rules to enable struggling institutions to attain efficiency *by special assistance*, the Minister warns that in the case of schools other than those that satisfy all the requirements of the grant-in-aid Code, "deductions will be made for deficiencies".

Would it be impertinent to ask the Minister if he reduces the salaries of the staff of a Government school when its working during a year is found to be less efficient than in the preceding year? Then why this step-motherly and inivdious treatment to aided schools? Instead of helping the aided schools by special assistance to correct deficiencies and attain efficiency, as demanded by the Government of India Resolution of 1913, refearred to above,urges a school for its deficiencies, which, more often than not, are due to financial stringency.

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The aided teacher keenly feels that his erstwhile comrade in profession, who while out of Office poured such profuse sympathy on his struggles and hardships, should have while in power refused him a soft corner in his heart. He finds a partial explanation of the Minister's attitude in his reply to the non-Brahmin Member, "The facilities to the Mahomedans have been given in a greater measure since a long time, *because the Mahomedans have been vocal,* while the backward classes have been vocal very recently." The private teacher thus finds to his cost, that a silent sufferer, that patiently bears and waits for redress and justice, has no room in the Minister's scheme of life *unless he is vocal and clamorous.* Will the lesson be lost upon the patient, struggling teacher?

"CORPORATION & BOYCOTT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Had Mrs. Hodgkinson been in possession of a copy of the October 1922 issue of "Overseas"—a monthly journal that has been established with the express intention of promoting feelings of good fellowship between those of the Forces that took part in the Great War—she would surely have been deterred from asking India to moderate her attitude towards England with Kenya now fresh in her mind.

That article is a striking illustration of the political morals of Englishmen who can blo[w] hot and cold with the same breath. There are a few—alas! a very few—who still appreciate the magnificence of the help Indians gave Britain in her time of need voluntarily, and without having to be chased down chimneys or legally conscripted.

I trust Mrs. Hodgkinson is one of those, and that her moral convictions on this questions bear the seal of constancy.

We have had so much lip-work from England in the past that it is futile to expect India to be cajoled into deflection from her purpose. If India cannot do without England commercially England can equally ill-afford to do without India.

England consumes fifty per cent of the raw produce of India: this is plain, unvarnished truth. *But England goes to the cheapest market in these days of competition and this with a nation of shopkeepers must count.*

To-day India stands in the unrivalled position of being able to send her raw produce to the four corners of the earth at rates that defy competition. And if the need for it arises she can go still further to interest the markets of the world. She must, therefore, continue to have a market for all the raw produce she can turn out: to conclude, therefore, that a boycott of Indian produce would ruin India is faulty deductive logic, the premises being unsound.

Apart from the consideration of this aspect in the eventuality of Britain boycotting Indian goods in retaliation, has Mrs. Hodgkinson not considered the immense amount of good such a boycott would do India and the excellent stimulus it would give to the internal development of the country?

Is she a true lover of India?

If she is then let her uphold the boycott, for the regeneration of India has undoubtedly come when party differences have been put aside and India presents a solid front to the country that has been guilty of her greatest diplomatic error since the days of the War for American Independence.

Or is Mrs. Hodgkinson also one of those that bewail Indian inability for enterprise?

The standard of living of Indians was not low enough when it came to a matter of fighting but now it is miserably low when it comes to a question of equality of treatment!

England declared for 10,000 of her countrymen and Boer subjects at the expense of the good name of India and at the behest of one who three years ago was in England mouthing chapters of hypocritical praises for India's war services.

She has declared against three hundred millions and debarred them the right of equal treatment with their whiter brethren. England has choosen and when she chose she crossed the Rubicon.

All that India now needs is a master spirit to guide her and a firm determination to carry through to "life or death." Her slogan should be "Death before Dishonour."

—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN OF THE FIRST HUNDRED THOUSAND.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 18.

S S Hindoo, Raywell, Hull
S S Tamba Maru, Wada, Kobe
S S Burma Maru, Maguro, Kobe
S S Crasovia, Nicolich, Trieste

October 19.

S S Delta, Brooks, London
S S Mantua, Armitage, China

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru, 3590 tons, Captain N Wada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Burma Maru:—The O S K steamer Burma Maru 2822 tons, Captain K Meguro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Delta:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Delta, 4139 tons, Captain Brooks, will arrive in harbour to-day from London at about (6 p.m.) with the outward mails of the 4th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Mantola, James, Hamburg
S S Maur, Svensen, Bangkok
S S Mantua:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Mantua, 5889 tons, Captain A B Armitage, will arrive in harbour to-day from Shanghai etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mantola:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mantola, 5463 tons, Captain D F James, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, etc. with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J Svensen, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Mantua for London
Steamer Karoa for Durban
Steamer Hindoo for Hull
Steamer City of Lahore for Calcutta
Steamer Audijk for Calcutta
Steamer Clara Canes for Liverpool
Steamer City of Nagpur for Liverpool
Steamer Lawland for Liverpool
Steamer British Rose for Mahomerah

S S Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3167 tons, Captain E Raywell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, October 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Dorsetshire 4545, Antwerp 30/10 T M & Co.
3 Morea 5962 London 27/10 M M & Co.
4 Circassia 4327 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
5 Hindoo 3186, Hull N F J F & Co.
6 Clan MacVicar 3621, Alleppey 4/11 J F and Co.
7 C/Nagpur 6288, Karachi 3/11 K N & Co.
8 Ct York 5031 Karachi 21/10, K N and Co.
9 Rose-Tug 6 N F, N F C E B P T.
11 Mantola 5443, Leith 19/10 M M & Co.
16 Trautenfels 3923 Hamburg 31/10, Graham and Co.
12(a) Silurus 1290, N F N F C/E B P T.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co
15 Karoa 3607 Durban 31/10, M M & Co.
16 Arcturus 3816 New York, 24/10, Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Bankuroa 1905, P Gulf 25/10 M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busra 19/10, M M and Co.
6 Tysla 2691 Calcutta 21/10, Graham and Co.
10 & 11 Havildar 3046 Calcutta, N F T M & Co.
12 & 13 Barpeta 1877 Busra 1/11 M M & Co.
15 Shushtar 1718 P Gulf 20/10 H S Shushtary and Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Maur 649 Bangkok N F F F Campbell & Co
C & K Ahmedi 1331, P Gulf, N F S Hassum and Co.
F C/Lahore 4471, Calcutta 19/10 W & A Graham & Co.
M Garrsoppa 3227 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
N Colaba, 3899, Rangoon 20/10, M M and Co.
Q Champavati 320 N F, N F, F B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

October 18.

S S Clara Camus for Dunkirk—1500 tons manganese ore Cox's Shipping Agency; 1000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Lowland for Marseilles—2000 tons manganse ore James Finlay and Co.

S S Lowland for Genoa—6000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt rapeseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—411 cwt gum E Virji and Co.

S S Circassia for Barcelona—150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—38 bales wool raw F M Vakil; 36 bales wool G Gamanmal; 70 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 25 bales cotton yarn John Taylor & Sons; 55 bales cotton waste D Bhanji.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool—1500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

S S Trautenfels for Antwerp—110 bales cotton H Nensey; 265 bales cotton Japan Cotton Co.

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg—220 bales cot. ton G K Kaisha; 220 bales cotton N Rajaram; 291 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 455 bales cottonfy K Visram and Co.

S S Dorsetshire for Hull—6000 cwt castorseed Strauss & Co.

S S Dorsetshire for Antwerp—150 bales hemp D B Khan, 55 bales cotton Birla Bros; 165 bales cotton K Devchand & Co; 168 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 476 cwt crushed bones E Virji & Co.

S S Dorsetshire for Ghent—330 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1335 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Crocovia for Trieste—200 cwt fennelseed Volkart Bros; 4000 cwt rapeseed Strauss & Co; 25 bales cottonfy K Visram and Co; 220 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 440 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus; 825 bales cottdon H K Shah; 110 bales cotton J A Beghie; 55 bales cotton N Rajaram; 55 bales cotton Waltes Pavri; 1330 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 55 bales cotton cotton K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cowhides H M Hakim; 45 bales buffalo hids H M Hakim.

S S Crocovia for Philadelphia—71 cask goat skin Beiskey and Co.

S S Crocovia for Liverpool—250 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Crocovia for Venice—3000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton H Nensey; 110 bales cotton M Amarsey; 440 bales cotton N Rajaram; 340 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros; 55 bales cotton H K Shah; 59 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 238 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 880 bales cotton K Devchand & Co.

S S Morea for London—49 bales woollen carpet Boutor and Co; 111 bales hemp J P F P Campbell and Co; 2000 cwt oil cakes J Permand; 4000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 400 cwt myrrebolams F F Campbell & Co; 32 bundles lamb skin H A Aminoff; 95 bundles sambhar horns Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Arclurus for New York—13 bales woollen druggets F Buisseg & Co.

IMPORTS.

October 18.

S S Crisfield from New York Agents The Kees Steamship Co—80 cases turned wood boxes; 208 bags pistachios nut; 60 bags parafine wax; 60 cases parafine wax; 50 brls white portland cement; 30 cases baking powder; 25 cases pharmacutied; 192 bales cotton waste; 23 bales cotton remanant; 25 cases sorsaparila; 15 cases varnish; 40 cases medicines; 700 pkgs complete ice making plant; 138 bars silver; 505 cases lub. oil; 65 barrels lub oil.

S S Bamora from Busrah Agents British India S N Co Ltd—100 bags wheet.

From Kowcit—256 basket wet dates.

From Henjam—14 cases shark fins; 3 bundles gold coins.

From Bushire—17 bundles shark fins; 430 bags gum; 19 bags raisins; 70 bags almonds; 242 bags a kernel.

From Bahrein—30 tins pearls.

From B Abbas—15 bags gum; 235 bags raisins; 155 bags figs; 215 almonds.

From Mahomerah—1298 bundles wet dates; 2962 bundles wet dates 207 bags gum; 58 bags linseed.

From Mascut—138 crates punigranate; 2895 boxes wet dates; 1654 bags dry dates; 3 bundles specie.

S S Kilinelin: from Alleppey Agents East India Steam N Co—500 bags pepper; 72 bags cut copra; 292 bags copra; 983 robbries copra.

S S Varela from Busrah Agents British India S N Co—5 bundles specie; 1736 basket or bundles wet dates; 412 bags or bundles wet dates; 1509 boxes wet dates; 2825 baskets zadi dates; 429 bags dry dates.

MILLS.

BOMBAY, October 18.

The market has gained strength in Healds, especially in 48 counts Healds which have met with a sudden animated demand. Very little stocks of this counts are available, and forward lots expected to arrive in the harbour shortly have been sold beforehand. Home price has shown upward trend and the rate is firm at 25d. for 15/40s. yarn stuff. Reeds have not shared the animation of Healds and the prices ruled very easy, with retail lots offered at Rs. 0/3/9 per 100 dents. Cotton Bandings and ropes have been firm, the prices keeping strong, with no immediate prospect of any decline. Bandings have been quoted at Rs. 1-3-0, whereas, Home price ruled at 1/- CIF Bombay. Roller Cloth and Sizing flannels have videnced a very easy market-both local demand going down and ... values keeping easy. The company has been largely overtaken by supply. 72" Sizing flannel-Twill Kenion has been quoted at 4/7d. F.O.B. English port. Local rate being Rs. 4-8-0 per yd.

Among Bobbins, Slubings and Rovings had rather a fair up-country demand, though the prices have ruled easy as usual. Large lots are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 22 both Rovings and Slubbings, keeping at the same price. Conical pirns 5" varnished changed hands at Rs. 8 per gross Japanese stuff. Enamelled Bobbins have been quoted at Rs. 7-8-0.

Among sundries, there is nothin further worth recording. Weftgratesm card cans, sprigs and other fillets have kept dull without any fluctuations and with little demand The quotations are:—

Healds Rs. 1/14 (24d.)
Roller Cloth 16 Rs. 8/8 (Kenion).
Clearer cloth 22 oz. Rs. 4/12.
Ropes Rs. 2.
Card cans Rs. 4.
Roving tunes Rs. 22.
Conical pirns Rs. 7/8 (Enml).
Cylinder and Doff-Fillet Rs. 0/12.
Warper Bobbins 5 by 4" Rs 84.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/10 (3 1/8d.)
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4/8 (4/7d.)
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/2/6 (16½d.)
Emery fillets Rs. 0/3 (ft.)
Slubbings tubes Rs. 22.
Conical pirns Rs. 8 (yard).
Ring Bobbins Rs. 9/12 (5").
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 65 (Eng.)
Picking bands Rs. 2/4 (hairy.)

MR. I. S. HAJI'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. I. S. Haji who is a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council, has issued the following manifesto to the Mahomedan voters of the city of Bombay:—

As I am seeking re-election to represent you in the Bombay Legislative Council I make this appeal to you that you will make up your mind to vote for me on the 5th November, 1923. I am a Swarajist and belong to the Congress Swaraj Party. I fought for retrenchment in the Council. I fought for the Indianisation of the services. I fought against new and high taxation. I fought for better treatment to the Political prisoners, and their release. I fought for the Khilafatists who were fired at Matiari in Sind. I fought for the release of the Muhammedan member of the Council. I fought for the democratisation of the Corporation. I fought for the supression of Sporting Clubs. I fought for the taxing at Turf Club. I fought for the cause of the tenants against high rents. I fought for the free and compulsory primary Education. I fought for the total prohibition. I fought for the privilege of the members of the Council.

In short I always fought for justice, honour, and liberty. With this history of my career in the Council I am sure you will like to repose your confidence in me and vote for me. In me you will find your champion, your counsel and your perfect representative. I sincerely believe that legislation should follow public opinion and administration should be by Indians, for Indians and of Indians. At the ballot box you will be alone; you will have complete liberty to vote for any one. You need not consider your promise, your word or signature given to other candidates either under pressure or influence. Your representatives can neither be independent nor will they be able to fight for your Swaraj unless you exercise your independence on the ballot paper. For the cause of Swaraj they are scarps of paper. You remember my symbol which is sword and next to that you should only mark two XX and thus you will give your vote for the Swarajist and the fighter of the Public Cause.

CHAMBER OF KATHIAWAD PRINCES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The spirited reply of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar has gladdened the hearts of Indians of all shades of opinion, and has given a clear insight into the bureaucratic ways of the Bombay Government, that is being boomed by simpletons and sycophants as the most democratic in India! It passes one's comprehension, how the Government of Sir George Lloyd can object to the formation of a Chamber of Kathiawad Princes, when successive satraps like Curzon, Minto, & Hardingt were all eager to promote it, and when Chelmsford inaugurated it for the Ruling Chiefs of the whole country! Does the Bombay Government apprehend Bolshevism in Kathiawar? If not, how is the Chamber of Kathiawar Princes going to upset the plans of Sir George Lloyd's Government? And how can an Agent to the Governor show such discourtesy to a Ruling Prince? Princes of Kathiawar, wake up and cooperate with the chivalrous Lakhaji Raj! People of Kathiawar, muster strong and support Lakhaji Raj! And Indians all Moderates and Nationalists, uphold the splendid stand put up by Lakhaji Raj! For his is the struggle for India's honour, and India's dignity, which the vain Bureaucracy is wounding at every turn.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY.

Conditions are unchanged with money at call readily available at about 2 per cent. The present seasonal ease is not expected to last beyond the close of the month. The short deposit rate for the two and four months' period is about 3½ to 4 per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 119.84 lakhs, while the other deposits have also decreased by Rs. 102.75 lakhs. The cash balance has decreased by Rs. 166.29 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 55,58,55,000, the percentage being 38.78 as compared with 39.64 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

The week has witnessed a further fall in the values of gilt-edged securities. The near approach of the seasonal hardening in money rates has induced continued selling on the part of weak holders. 3½ per cent. Government Paper declined from Rs. 64/4 to Rs. 63/12; 5 per cent. Loan bonds due 1933 are quoted at Rs. 97 and 1945-55 at Rs. 96. 5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 are quoted at about Rs. 103 and 1928 at Rs. 104/6. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 101/12 and Rs. 101/15 respectively. 1930 were placed at Rs. 103/6 and 1932 at Rs. 104/7. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan was quoted round Rs. 107/12.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange was steady market throughout the week with an improved showing of bills. The anticipated ease on account of the Pooja holidays in Calcutta did not develop and at the close the market is healthy. The rate for ready T. T. on London advanced from 1s. 4-3/8d. to 1s. 4-1/2d. The enquiry for bullion remittances was on a limited scale.

American exchange on London during the week declined from Dollars 4.55 to Dollars 4.52-7/8d. Among the principal Continental exchanges, there was some improvement during the week. French francs improved from 74.70 to 73.60, but reacted at the close to 75. Belgian francs also improved from 87.80 to 85.60, but receded to 87.10 and the Italian lira improved from 100 to 99. The German mark after a temporary reaction closes at the former level of 26,000 millions to the pound sterling.

We give below the result of the last sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State for Rs. 50 lakhs. The total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 356 lakhs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—(a) Deferreds at 1s. 4-1/3 5/2d. Rs. 25 lakhs. (b) Deferreds at 1s. 4-7/16d. Rs. 25 lakhs. (c) Immediates nil. Rs. 50 lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

The following are the figures of India's overseas trade for the month of September. Imports of private merchandise Rs. 2,872 lakhs. The total export, including re-export Rs. 2,344 lakhs. The net import of private treasure Rs. 310 lakhs. Balance of trade including the enfaced rupee paper in favour of India Rs. 199 lakhs.

GOLD.

Following the firmness in sterling exchange gold has been a declining market during the current week and prices are easier by about three annas per tola. In London the prices of the metal improved from 90s. 6d. to 91s. 2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/1/6 and Rs. 24/13/6 for ready, Rs. 25/1/6 and Rs. 24/13/6 for 24th October settlement and Rs. 25/1/6 and Rs. 24/13/6 for 23rd November settlement. The sovereign rate declined from Rs. 15/13/6 to Rs. 15/13 for ready and forward. In spite of the lower level of rates, the off-take has not improved above 15,000 tolas a day, the stock being estimated at about 3 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £100,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £257,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 25,11,185 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The local silver market has been characterised by an undertone of nervousness which is not likely to be dissipated until after the 24th of this month when the double-option settlement passes. This has been reflected by the fact that the premium for the first settlement over the second settlement has been as much as two rupees per 100 tolas. The volume of business passing was necessarily on a restricted scale. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 31-7/16d. and 31-5/16d. for ready and 31-1/8d. and 31-1/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T on London remained steady round 3s. 3/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 79/14 and Rs. 79/4 for ready. Rs. 79/13 and Rs. 79/3 for 30th October settlement and Rs. 78 and Rs. 77/5 for 28th November settlement. The off-take averages about 80 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 7,500 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £107,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £689,500. But in addition to this, further large arrivals from different parts of the world are expected for the end of October settlement and it is generally estimated that the available stock for this settlement will be about 16,000 bars, a total unapproached in our market since the year 1913 when a corner was engineered by the Indian Specie Bank. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 939 bars and Rs. 1,06,542 in coin.

SHARES.

The market was open throughout the week under report. Prices of cotton mill shares have been on the downward grade, and with considerable speculative sales the tone of the market is weak at the close. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 931/4—941/4—832/8; Century Rs. 480—460; Central India Rs. 540—492/8; Crescent Rs. 275—260; Kohinoor Rs. 1,600—1,605—1,570; New Great Rs. 523/12—520; Pearls Rs. 655—638/12; Shapurji Rs. 230—227/8; Simplex Rs. 367/8—348/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 520—523/12—500.

In the miscellaneous section there has been little business passing. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 300. Bombay Burma Rs. 350, Bombay Tram Rs. 93/12 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 102/8. Cement shares continue quiet, Bundies quoting at Rs. 10, Katni ordinary Rs. 105 with deferreds at Rs. 360 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 32/8. Railway shares continued steady, Ahmedabad Prantij Rs. 780, Central Provinces Rs. 99, Gujerat Rs. 92, Sindh Light Rs. 140 and Tapti Valley Rs. 592/8.

Bank shares remained steady, Imperial Banks quoting Rs. 1,395 with Contributories at Rs. 348/12. Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 78/8, while those of Central Bank at Rs. 26/12.

THE LITERATE UNEMPLOYED

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Labour problem of India has, nowadays, sufficiently occupied the attentions of the Indians. The market of commerce and business is low. Some of the mills are on the point of closing; they have dismissed many of the mill-hands, who are, now to be seen roaming throughout the city of Bombay for a job—just to earn their coarse bread. This is, as regards labour and commerce. In Government offices we find the hand of retrenchment ruling supreme with sovereign power. Many of the clerks, some of whom are either graduate or undergraduate, were to walk off, out of the offices. The condition of these persons—educated class—is simply pitiable. Having once taxed their brains in schools and colleges with a hope to spend a happy life in after years, to-day these clerks are disappointed—their ambitions, shattered. Every year the Bombay University "gives birth" to a couple of hundreds of graduates either in arts or in science or commerce etc., but unfortunately does not care to see what life the majority of its children, lead. But I will be a fool to blame that mother; for this work is out of her province.—Yours, etc.

SUGGESTIONS.

MR. JAL C. PAVRY.

G. K. N. writes:—

Progressive Parsis will read with interested delight extracts from the latest report (fourth) by Prof. Jackson of Columbia University on the studies in which young Mr. Jal Cursetji Pavry M.A., of Bombay, has been engaged, preparatory to his assumption of priestly office.

"During the remainder of the Winter Session and the Spring Session which closed in June, he (Mr. Pavry) has kept up the high standard which, like yourselves, I felt that he would maintain. You will therefore be glad to hear how well he is fulfilling the hopes placed in him for the future, and to know in some detail the further studies he has pursued with characteristic earnestness and marked success.

"In advanced Sanskrit he has continued his work by a special study of the Code of Manu in connection with the Sanskrit commentary upon this lawbook by Kullukabhatta.

"In the Indo-Iranian Seminar, the application of scientific methods in research work has been the aim. There has been an opportunity in this way not only to develop the Indian side of his studies but also for particular concentration upon the Iranian field, which has been kept as the main object in view. This aspect has been brought out in the work upon his dissertation 'for the Doctorate, which comprises a critical investigation of the Gathic, Younger Avestan, Pahlavi, Persian, and other sources, with regard to 'The Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life.' These main courses have been carried on under my own direction.

"In the Department of Semitic Languages under Professor Richard Gottheil, he has continued his advanced work in Arabic, the importance of which language is too well known to need emphasizing here.

"During the Spring Session he has had the advantage of taking course on the Comparative Study of Religions under Professor R. E. Hume, of Union Theological Seminary.

"Notice in addition should be taken of the fact that at the Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society at Princeton, Mr. Pavry had an opportunity to 'show his colours' in a scholarly way before that learned body by presenting a paper on 'The Zoroastrian Bridge of Judgment in the Pahlavi Literature'; while, by special invitation, he delivered an address on Zoroastrianism in the Crypt of St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, one Sunday afternoon last March.

"With reference furthermore to my own Department, during the past year he received an appointment for the second time to give University Extension instruction in Indo-Iranian Languages. The young man displays wonderful ability as a teacher, and has proved himself unquestionably worthy of this great scholastic honour conferred upon him by Columbia University.

"Among the courses he will pursue with me during the coming term will be also an introduction to the study of Pali, as the sacred language of Buddhism, and work on Veryosang's Sanskrit rendering of the Pahlavi version of the Gathas. He will likewise take his concluding tests of a scholarly knowledge of French and German under those two Departments concerned, because that is required in part fulfilment of the work for the Ph.D. degree. Upon completion of his dissertation in the course of the academic year, he will then come up for his examination for the Doctorate.

In conclusion let me add to the Parsi community an assurance of the justice of the confidence they have placed in this young priestly scholar, and I reiterate the hope that they will give him every possible support. He deserves it beyond question."

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BUDDHIST ART.

SOME LESSONS.

At a meeting of the Buddhist Society held last Saturday, Captain Gladstone Solomon Principal of the School of Art gave an informal address on "Some Lessons of Buddhist Art." The following are extracts from his speech:—

"When I as an artist venture to speak to those who understand Buddhist lore I am encouraged by the reflection that nearly all I know about it has been derived from its artist exponents. The graphic and not the literary delineation of Buddhism has converted me as an artist to a sense of the virtue and the might of a Creed that could so inspire the artists. I have metaphorically sat at the feet of these artists, and have learned many lessons, among which not the least one is this; that art as understood by right-thinking minds, and as expounded by diligent and capable hands is one of the greatest vehicles in existence for the instruction of mankind. I have learned that its lessons are all but indestructible, and that its teachings have the advantage of being delivered through a medium that the poorest as well as the richest can understand. I have also again grasped the fact—realised by most of us in the enthusiastic days of youth, but too frequently alas! eluding us in the sere years of disillusionment and experience that the artist is rightfully a teacher, and that he can perhaps reach forward with those invisible influentwhich proceed from his sympathetic intuitions, as far as can the Scholar. I have culled from my study of Buddhist art a renewal of my faith in my own calling; and standing before the works of the Buddhist artists have more than once exclaimed as did that humble spectator of a masterpiece by Correggio—"And I too am an artist!"

These happy impulses of optimism are shot through the fibres of modern men across a gulf of fifteen or twenty centuries. What must once have been the feast of colour, what the riot of elusive Line, what the dignity of supernal form which together and seen in their late decline to-day yet transced so loftly our dreams of a lesser beauty as to annihilate the mortal barrier and to flood the soul with light as from a window of the Unseen. To me the Sanctuary of Ajanta is quite simply the ante-chamber to Heaven; and if it is not Heaven itself that is but because all great art holds in its manifestations the hint of something greater yet beyond.

The colour, the colour, and again the colour of Ajanta! Who can mistake these golden shrines for caves? Are they not rather nooks where Peris have nested? And the walls; have they not caught their rainbow hues from the brushing of ambrosial pinions? Let us, if the fetters of the world have left our souls at least free shake off all fear and timidity in the face of Ajanta's Wonders and try if we cannot soar a flight with the artists. One of the best lessons taught us by those Buddhist artists is the lesson of enthusiasm. There is nothing to be ashamed of in enthusiasm. It is a blessed gift. Enthusiasm can wing souls to overleap all obstacles. That the Ajanta paintings are the triumphs of enthusiastic spirits there can be no doubt;—the same spirit that actuated the excavators in their incredible victories over the basalt cliffs buoyed up the painters as the clouds buoy up the saints in the dome of Parma Cathedral. And what then was the secret of this power—this enthusiasm?—for we should all alike to possess it. I think it lay in the intense optimism of the Buddhist Artists They never doubted the value of their mission nor their capacity to fulfil it. They were not afflicted with the burden of doubt as to the value of their art, any more than they were light-headed through pride. The artists of those days were quite undoubting as to the need to paint, and also as to their capacity. We know however that the elements of the age-shattered world exist in all its pristine loveliness in the hearts of this people, and that they can pluck it thence and rebuild Ajanta with the tears of sincerity and the prayers of enthusiasm. It is well, it is very well that there is no miracle about Ajanta to the Indian of today. I will confess to you that when I observe among the young men whose artistic training it is my duty to care for, a recrudescence here and there of the incomparable *Line;* when I detect now and again in the work of one or other a clear repercussion of the ideas of colour and of form of a long past age I am sometimes inclined to refer to the miraculous what ought of course to be the most natural of phenomena (if such a phrase is excusable) in a country with such a past of Art and such a present of artistic potentiality.

It is no source for vain-glorious boasting or for undue exultation but it is an undoubted fact that Buddhist art though long eclipsed, has *not* flitted hence; the Line of Buddhist India exists in India of to-day, an undegenerate vein of the richest ore for Indians to work at will. Yes, here in your own city, in your own School of Art exist those young men on whom must have fallen the mystic benediction of their Adept ancestors.

Would it surprise you very much if I were to tell you that here in Bombay are the men, whose work if they were pricked on by the incentives of high patronage and popular enthusiasm to great tasks such as the painting of walls commensurate with those of Ajanta would constitute a challenge to the shades of the great Buddhist Masters of ancient India. The next lesson we gather from Buddist Art comprises a great deal; is this not its *sincerity?* Those old Buddists believed what they painted, hence, their fresoes blaze not only with the brilliance of beautiful but earth-bound spirits but with the holier inner light of spiritual conviction. Sincerity made the Art of Ajanta, as surely as sincerity made the Art of mediaeval Florence. It would not I think be difficult to show that when a Nation loses its national convictions it cannot long retain its national art. There is not the slightest doubt that the Buddhist Masters believed what they painted. I do not mean that they merely believed in the religious dogma which they illustrated, but that they believed in the canons of their Art. They were emphatically not experimentors. Neither were they individualists. They were not seeking for the expression of an individual standpoint. They had no use for the work "Self". Their anonymity is sufficient evidence of that. They rightly felt that their pictures furnished their own justification, and had no misgivings as to the importance of doing their work and its value to the community.

Because of this spirit of a deep sincerity which made them do their best from the very beginning. I do not think an artist ever loses himself in the quagmires of Doubt until he first loses his self-respect, which comes of the realisation that he is not doing his best. After the sophistication of so much modern art the joyous certainty of Ajanta in spite of all limitations comes to us with the same refreshing sense as the sight of an ingenious woman who knowing herself to possess the universal passport of Beauty moves through the world with a frank command which is as far removed from the boldness of arrogance as it is from the weakness of diffidence. The pictures of Ajanta take our hearts by storm because the artists never doubt their ability to captivate. The basis of their success we can trace; the artistic means we may perceive; but the secret that animates—there is the elusive factor! Ajanta's inmost inspiration is sincerity. The Buddist artists were not ashamed of their art, and so their pictures to-day look as though they were proud of their authors. They painted what *they* liked, and so we like their paintings. They depicted what they thought and we like their way of thinking. They drew what they saw, and so we like their point of view. The very simplicity of Ajanta's Creed of artistic sincerity makes it exceedingly difficult to grasp by the modern artist.

Let us for a moment analyse the very limited assortment of factors that formed the artistic equipment of the Buddist Painter. First and foremost he believed in the beauty of Humanity. He drew the human figure as though it were in truth Man in God's Image. And he decorated it accordingly. There has never been in any age of the World's Art of which we have any knowledge a juxtaposition of form and drapery and ornament, more perfectly just in its essentially decorative purpose. The combination is superb and awe-inspiring in its stupendous simplicity. Their figures of men and women are invented and executed as rich details in a cosmic scheme, differing in degree only (but sufficiently) from the other decorative details. The eyes look like jewels. The hands are exquisitely patterned shapes; each ear and ringlet is a separate gem. Nearly every headdress is different, and each is in itself a complete section of intricate and joyous designing. The draperies are beyond all praise. Nowhere else in the field of painting have I seen drapery quite so clearly relegated to its rightful duty in art, that of enhancing and not concealing form. They invented at least one motive in draperies which I have never seen anywhere else; I mean the long ribbon-like appendages which whirl, and flutter, chase and encircle the beautiful people who wear them, and which are so fascinating and becoming that they might well be the rage of a modern ballroom. Their method of using colour rather in bars than in masses is as effective as it is simple, and goes far to avoid the heaviness which so often distinguished modern mural Paintings; while their animals and plants as faithfully copied as the rest take an important but not excessive part in the graduated scheme. When we speak of "outline" at Ajanta we are speaking of what is probably the most vital silhouette ever created by the human hand. The Ajanta Line is certainly one of the wonders of the world, and I believe that whatever else she may discover in the domain of art, the place of India in the art of the World depends upon her cultivation of that Line. Fortunately both the Line and the sincerity of purpose to utilise it exist in the India of to-day. Fortunately there are the artists here and now who survey the great world with quiet unabashed eyes. These are men who are of the race of those who visualised and drew the Bhodisattva in his sublime meditation in the first cave, and went on to draw with equal devotion their stories of the enchanted Island, and the dreadful Rakshasis, and all the terrors of the hag-ridden sailors.

These living Indian artists also possess the great dower of their ancient Indian Ancestors—the great capacity to survey the physical and the spiritual with the same constant and untroubled eye-knowing no particular line of demarcation between the beauty of thought and of actuality. To these the Realm of what we should term Fancy is as real-perhaps more so than that of sheer Reality. I am quite sure that to some of these artists there would come no tremor of doubt or anxiety were they perchance to view among the Palms and Banyan trees the Lord Ganesh treading the Sun-flecked path, with kindly eye, and genial gently-waving trunk and with his basket ears flapping in the breeze.

There is nothing incongruous to these artists of whom I am now speaking in the peopling of Palm grove or moonlit beach with the lovely or gamesome spirits of Hindoo Legend, which our Bhuddist Artists were so fond of painting. There is nothing unlikely in the expectation that these men, given the opportunity, will translate their dreams—no, not dreams but "vision"—into a graphic form as beautiful as those Ajanta holds. Why should we doubt that the profound optimism of the Buddist Masters shall soon be amply justified; or that before the last panel has faded from the walls of the Ajanta Caves India will have aroused herself to help her artist sons to start building up another and a yet greater Sanctuary?

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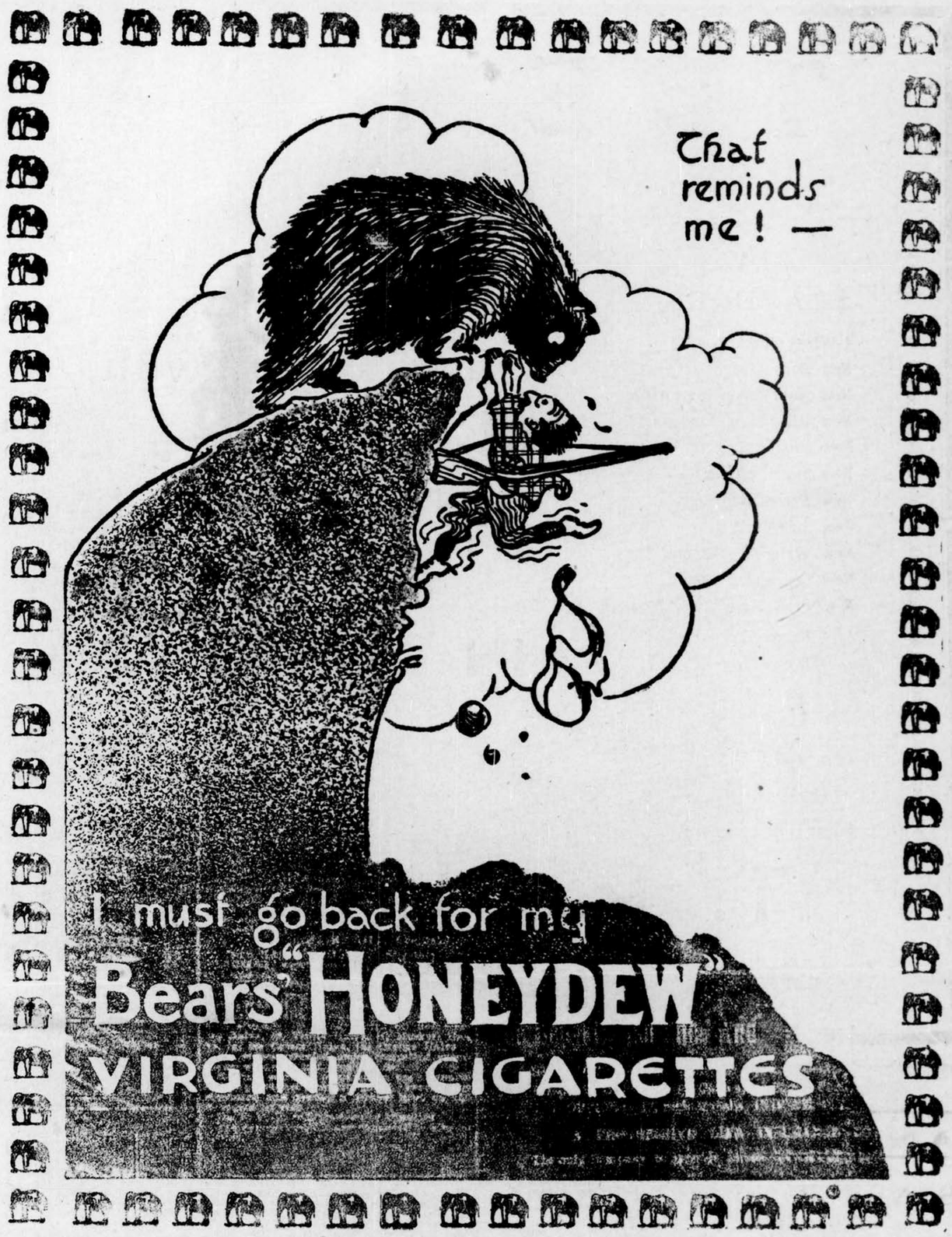

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.